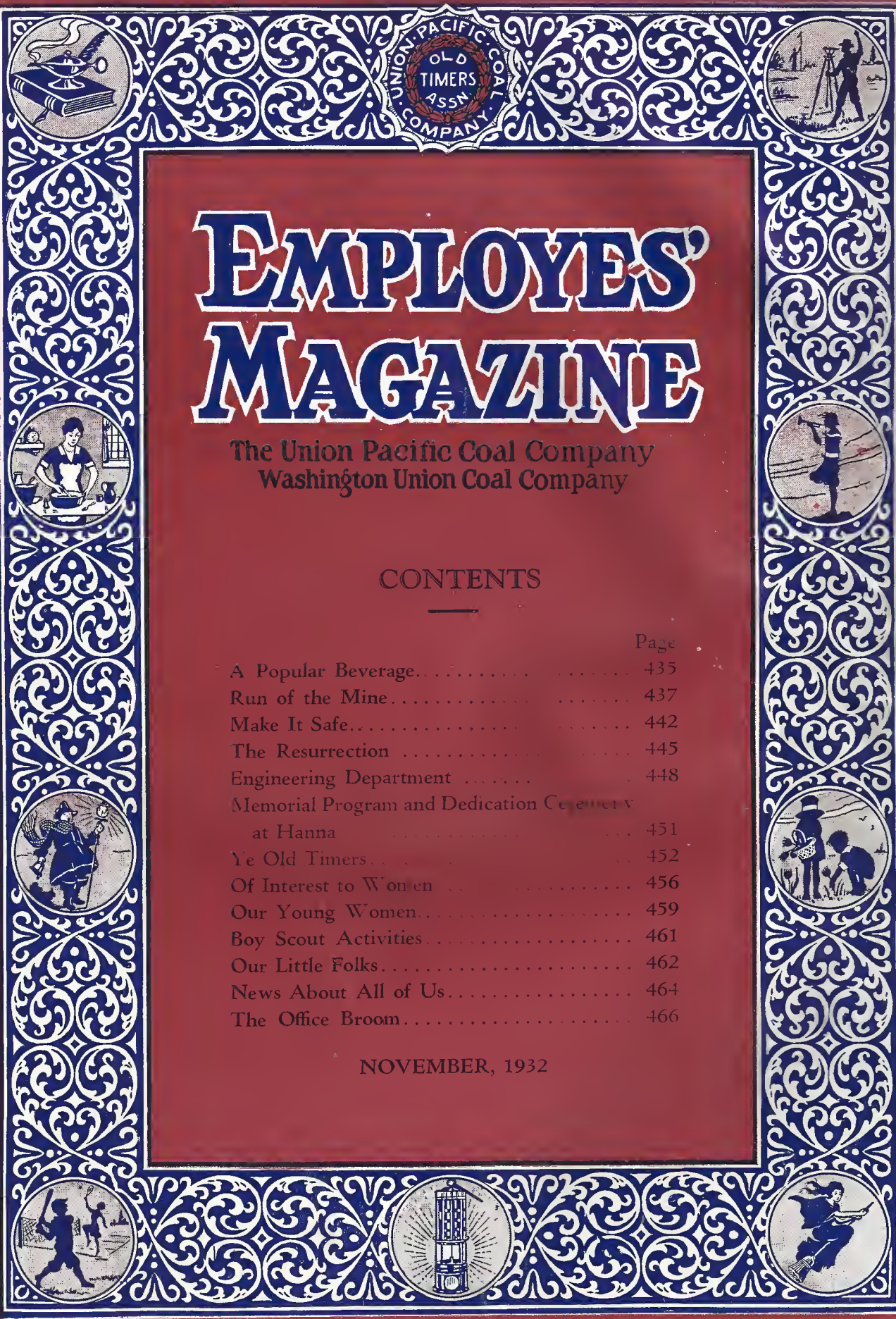

EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

The Union Pacific Coal Company
Washington Union Coal Company

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NOVEMBER, 1932

U. S. TIRES

70 per cent of all automobile manufacturers picked U. S. tempered rubber tires for the new cars they manufacture.

Anyone knows that these car manufacturers pick the best tires for the money.

Why would you want to experiment on other tires when 70 per cent of the automobile experts pick U. S. Tires?

You can't afford to buy any but the best tires. U. S. Tires cost no more and in many sizes are cheaper than less popular tires. Try U. S. Tires next time you buy, they are fully guaranteed. *Sold on easy payments.*

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY STORES

"Where your dollar is a Big Boy all the time"

Rock Springs
Reliance
Winton
Superior
Hanna

EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 9 | NOVEMBER, 1932 | NUMBER 11

A Popular Beverage

Obtained by the Infusion of Dried Leaves*

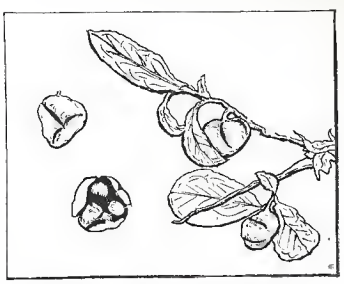
By JAMER R. DEWAR

A NUMBER of people who read the story on Coffee in the preceding number requested the writer to similarly oblige on "Tea".

* * *

According to ancient Chinese tradition, one of their wise men (Emperor Shennung, 2737 B. C.) discovered the virtues of the product of a shrub called *cha* or tea. From Arabian sources comes the story that tea was used in China in the 9th Century, while from thence a knowledge of tea was carried into Japan and its cultivation started there about the same time.

Flowering Shoot of Tea Plant. (A) Seed pod.



Tea Seed-Vessels showing Seeds.

* * *

BOTANICAL NAME OF PLANT

The tea bush or tree is classed as a member of the Theaceae family, being closely related to the Camellia shrub. It is an evergreen, and, as cultivated in China, reaches a height of from three to five feet.

* * *

The illustration accompanying gives one a conception of the plant, flower and pod. The flower is white, somewhat fragrant, while the pod contains from one to three or more seeds, about the size of a hazel nut.

REQUISITES NEEDED FOR SUCCESSFUL CULTIVATION

A warm, sub-tropical climate and much moisture are required for the successful cultivation of the plant. Young plants are first set out in carefully prepared nurseries and when they attain a height of 6 to 8 inches are removed to a plantation, set

Planting a young tea seedling in reclaimed land in Ceylon.

out, and spaced from 4 to 6 feet in each direction, the soil frequently cultivated and kept free of weeds. The plant is susceptible to any number of insect enemies, as is the Coffee tree.

CHINESE THE EARLIEST TEA DRINKERS

China's favorite beverage has long been tea, and since early in the 8th Century, it is claimed, its

*Encyclopedia Britannica and various other sources.

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Articles of interest to our readers, photographs and sketches suitable for reproduction, are solicited and should be addressed to Editor, Employes' Magazine, Union Pacific Coal Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

cultivation has been a great agricultural industry. It is grown mainly on the uplands in the central portion of the country, and on the ranges bordering the ocean. China lost in the late 19th Century its chief European markets, when India and Ceylon developed their scientific processes. Besides the black and green varieties, China also markets in Tibet and interior Asia a "brick" tea, made by pressing the damp leaves of the plant into a mould. Its chief places for export are Hankow, Kiukiang, Foochow, Ningpo, Hangchow, etc. China is now turning to a more scientific cultivation and preparation and a start has been made in the plantation system similar to India and Ceylon.

* * *

Its Introduction into England

About 1650 tea was introduced into England from Java, which trade was carried on until 1656, in which year the Dutch took possession of the island from the British. At its first presentation, tea was quoted from £6 to £10 per pound. There appeared in the *Mercurius Politicus*, September, 1658, the following advertisement:

> "That excellent and by all Physitians approved China Drink called by the Chineans *Tcha*, by other nations *Tay*, alias Tee, is sold at the Sultaness Head, a Cophee-house in Sweetings Rents, by the Royal Exchange, London."

* * *

The old, and oft-quoted diarist, Samuel Pepys, 1633-1703, also at one time Secretary to the Admiralty, makes mention that "on September 25th, 1666, I did send for a cup of *tee*, a China drink of which I never had drunk before," from which it will be gleaned that tea was quite a novelty in England at that writing.

* * *

England's Pioneer Tea Dealer

Thomas Garway, the pioneer tea dealer in England, advertised in 1660, by means of a broadside (a large sheet of paper printed on one side only). "An Exact Description of the Growth, Quality and Virtues of the Leaf Tea", which practically intimated that tea was by reason of its high price and scarcity not intended for the use of the *hoi-polloi*, that it had "only been used as a regalia in high treatments and entertainments, presents thereof being made to princes and grandees." The Chinese here still carry out the custom of making gifts of tea, as do some of the Greeks with their imported Coffee.

* * *

The use of tea as time went along greatly increased in England and at the close of the 18th Century, the rate of consumption exceeded two pounds per capita yearly. The present per capita consumption in the principal consuming countries may prove of interest, according to latest figures available:

Great Britain and Northern Ireland	9.4	lbs.
New Zealand	9.0	lbs.
Australia	8.3	lbs.
Irish Free State	7.6	lbs.
Canada	4.0	lbs.
Germany	.18	lbs.
France	.07	lbs.

The consumption of tea in the United States in 1918 was 147,379,000 pounds, equal to 1.42 pounds per capita.

* * *

Duty

In Great Britain quite a heavy duty prevails on the product of foreign tea, about 10 d. per pound, depending upon the country from which exported, the tax on British-grown tea being considerably lower than that from foreign territory.

* * *

How Used

In Great Britain and possessions it is drunk simply as an infusion, usually with milk and sugar, while in Russia strong China tea is made, sliced lemon or jam and a lump of sugar added. Iced tea is quite a favorite in the United States and Canada.

* * *

Ceylon

Tea is the most important product of Ceylon, taking first rank in its commerce, some 226 million pounds having been exported in 1927, this raised on 403,000 acres. Data at hand shows this was principally black tea, the percentage of the green product being very small, the demand for the latter, apparently, being on the decline.

The rainfall in the Southwestern part of this Island is quite heavy and consequently that region is much more fertile. Practically the whole west side of her mountains, up to an altitude of 5,000 feet, is cultivated for tea. The Southwest monsoon brings rain to the Western and Southern coasts about the middle of May, but none of this moisture reaches the opposite side of the island.

Ceylon's export of tea in 1926 showed over 217 million pounds, valued at over 213 million rupees, (a rupee about 35 cents). Tea has of recent years oustripped the coffee production, and a larger area is now under the plant than was ever under coffee.

It will be recalled that the late Sir Thomas J. Lipton, (the well and favorably known yachting enthusiast) was a power to be reckoned with in the trade, owning his own tea, coffee and cocoa plantations in Ceylon, with shops and warehouses throughout the British dominions, several of these being located in our own country, from which his goods were distributed.

* * *

Grown In Java and Sumatra
(Dutch West Indies)

Since 1921 the production of tea in West Java and along the east coast of Sumatra has almost

doubled. Labor is plentiful and wages low, and immigrants from close-by countries are of great assistance in aiding cultivation.

* * *

BRITISH EAST INDIES

The East India Company, incorporated for exploiting the trade with India and the Far East, was founded toward the close of the 16th Century, mainly to compete with the Dutch merchants, the latter having practically monopolized trade with the Spice Islands. It was chartered by Queen Elizabeth in 1600, and had conferred on it the exclusive right to trade with the East Indies for a long term of years, interlopers seeking such trade to suffer forfeiture of ships and cargo. In 1609 King James I renewed the charter "forever", subject to a three years revocation clause if the trade proved unprofitable to the realm.

Much friction developed between the English and Dutch Companies, culminating in 1623 in a massacre of English residents, and in Cromwell's time reparations were exacted, and the English firm withdrew, recognizing the pioneering claims of the Dutch, and proceeded to develop India and adjoining countries. In 1834 the Company was abolished.

India is essentially agricultural, seventy per cent of the people existing thereby.

* * *

PRODUCED IN MANY CLIMES

Java and Sumatra jointly produced 136 million pounds from 250 thousand acres. Japan, in the same period produced 23,500,000 pounds while Formosa grew 22,000,000 pounds in 1925, mostly Oolong. That grown in British India and Ceylon is good, sound, black tea. In Africa, Nyasaland, the Kenya Colony, Natal and other districts are amongst those with small productions. Tea is also grown in Annam, Persia, Burmah and other countries, small crops, and consumed locally.

* * *

PROCESSES BEFORE MARKETING

Both the black and green varieties are put through many processes before ready for marketing, such as withering, rolling, fermenting, drying, then grading, the primary object in getting the green product in condition for use being to prevent the withering and fermentation processes encountered in handling the black grade.

* * *

TANNIN OR TANNIC ACID

The total tannin in green tea is higher than that in the black commodity, the explanation of which being that during the fermentation of the latter a portion of the tannin is converted into red and brown substances which are not extracted by hot water.

Run of the Mine

Ring Down the Curtain!

"COAL AGE", in its editorial column, September issue, pays its respects to the worn-out referendum as a means of approving mine wage scales as made by joint committees. The "referendum" assumed silly proportions in the Rocky Mountain region, while in Illinois the terms discreditable and disgraceful more nearly fit the situation. We commend Editor Hale's editorial to all thinking mine workers and mine officials.

"Ratification of wage agreements by a referendum vote of the rank and file of the workers affected by the proposed contract has long been accepted as an integral part of the wage-making machinery in the unionized coal fields of the country. In theory, of course, the referendum is assumed to be the quintessence of democratic control. Experiences with referendum ratification the past few months in Illinois and the Far West, however, have been such as to raise serious questions both as to whether this theory works out in practice and as to whether this venerable institution has out-lived any usefulness it may have had when it was first instituted.

"When the union delegates the negotiation of an agreement to its scale committee, it is, or should be, a natural presumption that the representatives selected to serve on that committee have the confidence of their membership. This scale committee meets with a committee chosen by the operators. The only difference between the two committees is that the representatives of the operators have full power to act and their action is binding upon the producers who selected them. Why, in the democracy of organized labor, should the union scale committee have less authority? Why should the union reserve to itself the right to repudiate the action of its own representatives in the task for which they were specifically chosen? Would they want the authority of the operators' committee similarly circumscribed?

"As long as ratification was a pro forma motion, it was accepted as a gesture which delayed but did not jeopardize the work of the joint scale committee. But when, as has happened recently, leather-lunged minorities with no intimate knowledge of the industrial background of the contract can imperil an agreement because a substantial percentage of the membership does not take the trouble to vote, the democratic theory of the will of the majority loses its weight. When, as in southern Wyoming, union officials feel impelled to re-

pudiate an adverse referendum in which less than 50 per cent of the men voted, in order to give effect to the will of the majority of the workers involved, the hollowness of ratification by referendum as a democratic instrument is so plain that it seems high time to ring down the curtain on the venerable farce."

A Fair Day's Output

THE Kathleen Mine of the Union Colliery Company, located at Dowell, Illinois, produced on October 11, 5,782 tons of screened and prepared coal in eight hours. 500 men engaged in producing this output. In 1931, the Kathleen Mine was the second heaviest producer in the state of Illinois, the Great Orient Mine of the C. W. & F. Coal Company alone exceeding the Kathleen output. The property is managed by Mr. E. F. Stevens, General Manager. St. Louis, who, together with his very efficient mine staff and loyal bunch of workmen, are to be commended on the performance of October 11th, which represents for one mine approximately 35 per cent of our 11 Wyoming mines.

The Census Report On Coal

THE U. S. Bureau of the Census has completed its compilation of statistics on the coal industry for 1929, the report now in the hands of the Government printer. The American Mining Congress Journal has abstracted certain data from the report which will prove of interest to those within the industry.

For example, there was over one billion dollars spent by the coal industry in operating the coal mines—including salaries, wages, supplies and equipment. The per capita consumption of coal in the United States in 1929 was 4.96 tons. This is 0.25 tons less than it was in 1919 and is about at the same level as in 1909. Anthracite and bituminous together have machinery in operation whose aggregate rating is over four million horsepower. In anthracite mining this power rating amounted to 14.1 H. P. for every thousand tons of coal produced and 7.2 H. P. for each wage earner employed. In bituminous mining the rating of the machines amounted to 5.8 H. P. for each thousand tons produced and 6.8 H. P. for each wage earner. Both of these figures are marked increases over 1919.

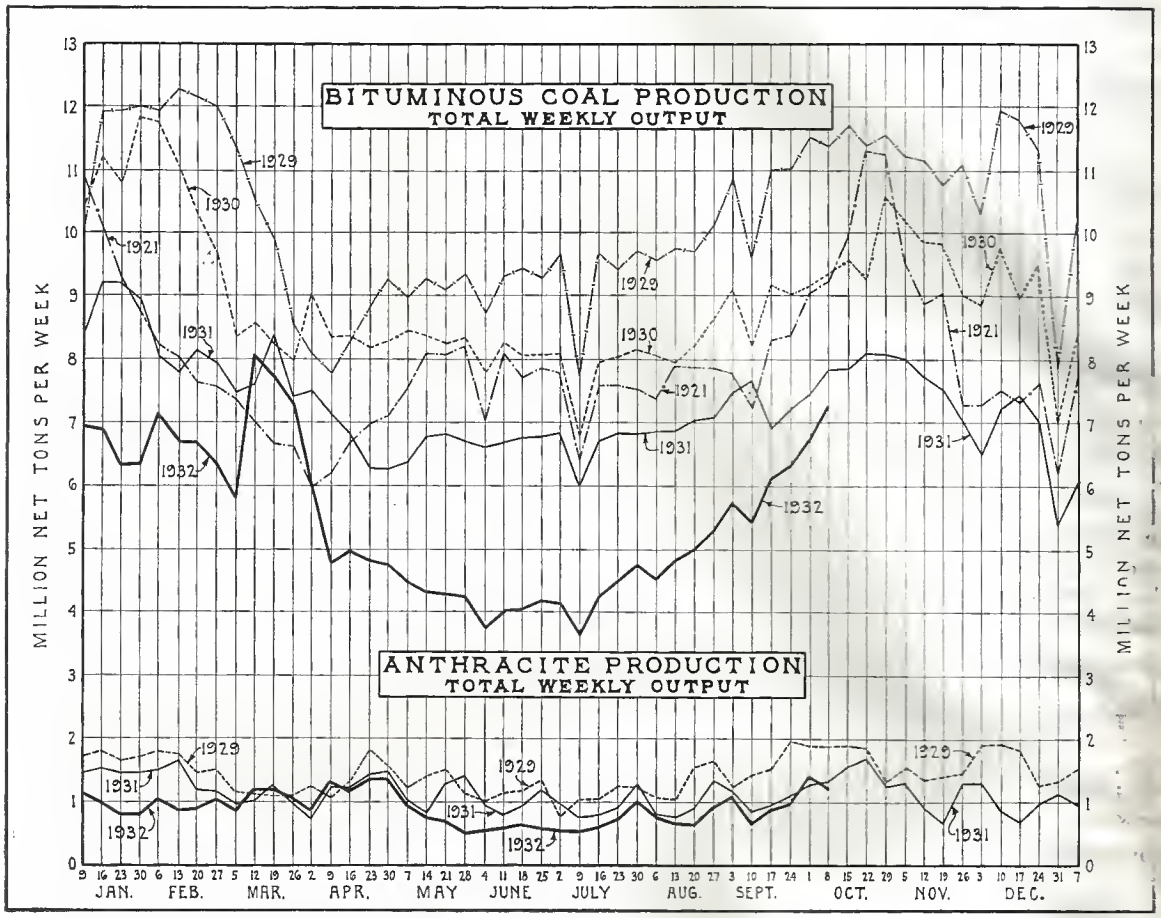
The table shown hereafter, taken from this report, shows how the total expenditure of $1,083,637,347 for operating costs is divided between the various items of cost. The expense for wages and contract work amounted to $813,000,000, which was 75 per cent of the total operating cost. The coal mines spent $150,000,000 for supplies, new machines and equipment in that year. This amounted to 14 per cent of the total operating cost. These totals for 1929, are further sub-divided in the Census Report by states and counties.

The bituminous coal industry ranked first in the value of products among the mining industries, its value constituting 40.4 per cent of the total value of all minerals produced. Anthracite mining ranked second producing 16.1 per cent of all materials. Anthracite and bituminous combined, therefore, produced approximately 56.5 per cent of all minerals mined in this country.

The year 1929 was, of course, a peak year and while these figures do not show the condition existing in the coal industry in 1932 it does indicate what markets can be expected, both for the producer and the manufacturer, when business returns to normal.

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES FOR OPERATING COSTS IN 1929

	Anthracite		*Bituminous*		*Total U. S.*	
	Amount	*Per Cent*	*Amount*	*Per Cent*	*Amount*	*Per Cent*
Salaries and Wages						
Principal officers	$ 854,016	1	$ 9,998,679	1	$ 10,852,695	1
Salaried employes	18,481,914	6	38,841,351	5	57,323,265	5
Wage earners	229,967,059	73	574,800,072	74	804,767,131	74
Contract work	6,801,808	2	1,889,627	1	8,691,435	1
Total salaries & wages	$256,104,797	82	$625,529,729	81	$ 881,634,526	81
Supplies and Equipment						
New machines and equipment	$ 5,579,720	2	$ 34,947,424	5	$ 40,527,144	4
Supplies and materials	37,787,771	12	71,490,972	9	109,278,743	10
Purchased power	6,508,527	2	30,739,381	4	37,247,908	4
Fuel	7,419,721	2	7,529,305	1	14,949,026	1
Total supplies, power and equipment	$ 57,295,739	18	$144,707,082	19	$ 202,002,821	19
Total Operating Expenditures	$313,400,536	100	$770,236,811	100	$1,083,637,347	100



Coal Production, 1932

WE ARE reproducing a graph put out by the U. S. Bureau of Mines, showing the production of coal by weeks and by years, bituminous and anthracite, 1929 to 1932 to date, inclusive. Production reached its low ebb in July, but has been going up rather steadily since that time, passing the seven million ton weekly production mark the week ending October 8th.

It is doubtful if the total production of bituminous coal for the calendar year 1932 will materially exceed 300,000,000 tons, representing a substantial shrinkage from the output of 1931, when 378,110,000 tons of soft coal were mined.

The industry has about made up its mind to the fact that it will be a great many years before the production of 579,000,000 tons in 1918 will again be attained.

Progressive Miners of America in Illinois Cut the Price

AFTER the mine workers of Illinois seceded from the U. M. W. of A. to organize a dual union, the Progressive Miners of America, they spent several weeks declaiming for the old scale of $6.10 per day, with much picketing of mines where the men wished to work, which in turn necessitated the calling out of the state militia and the loss of a few lives. Then the Progressives decided to "progress" backward, abandoning their demand for the $6.10 scale, substituting therefor the established U. M. W. of A. scale of $5.00, with, however, certain modifications, all of which likewise "progressed" downward, certain miners in Saline County given a scale ten per cent below the U. M. W. of A. scale of $5.00, or $4.50 per day, certain of the rates given the strip mine operators by the Progressive Miners of America representing reductions of $3.00 per day.

The organizers of the Progressive Miners of America never had but one motive in mind; that of creating jobs for themselves plus the levy of a per capita tax on any members they could obtain, which would provide funds for the payment of their salaries and expenses. The more recent history of the mine workers in Illinois represents one of the most discouraging tragedies that union labor has experienced in many years.

Married Women and Children In Gainful Occupations

THE 50th U. S. Census contains some very interesting statistics relative to the number of married women and children who work for wages and salaries, the figures for the five census years, 1890 to 1930, shown below:

Year	Per Cent of Married Women in Gainful Occupations	Per Cent of Women in Gainful Occupations Who Are Married	Per Cent of Children in Gainful Occupations	
			Boys	Girls
1890.....	4.6	13.9	25.9	10.0
1900.....	5.6	15.4	26.1	10.2
1910.....10.7		24.7	24.8	11.9
1920..... 9.0		23.0	11.3	5.6
1930.....11.7		28.9	6.4	2.9

It will be observed that in 1890, 4.6 out of each 100 married women were working for wages or [illegible]. The number rose to 11.7 in 1930, an increase of 154 per cent. In the same period, the number of women who are employed and who are married, increased from 13.9 to 28.9 in each hundred, an increase of 108 per cent.

That nearly 12 out of each 100 married women are compelled to work for a living, and that nearly 30 out of each hundred women who do work are married, represents a situation that must be given consideration, at a time when men, who have the responsibility of caring for a wife and children, cannot find employment. The drift from the old theory of a home with the husband as the provider, the mother caring for and raising her children, is proving a substantial factor in our economic life.

Spending the People's Money

IF THIS nation is to be brought back to prosperity and employment made available, a drastic cut must be made in our rates of taxation, reckless expenditures must be decreased. We reproduce herewith an editorial from "Coal-Heat", a coal trade monthly published in Chicago.

> Fortunately there is a rapidly growing realization that governmental extravagance and waste must be curbed.
>
> This year the federal, state, county and municipal tax levies in the United States actually exceed $14,000,000,000.
>
> No nation ever before had such a terrific tax burden piled upon its shoulders. It means that now we all have to work one day out of every four working days to meet the expenditures of government.
>
> To illustrate the colossal present-day cost of government B. C. Forbes, noted financial authority, graphically points out in the Cosmopolitan magazine that there isn't enough gold in the whole world to pay the taxes being levied upon Americans this year.
>
> The total value of America's entire agricultural production, both crops and live stock, even in the boom year of 1929, would fall two thousand million dollars short of this year's crop of taxes.
>
> Total salaries and wages being paid this year by two hundred thousand manufacturing establishments to some eight million executives and employes will not match the nation's tax claims.
>
> This year's taxes could pay off every farm mortgage in the land, with enough left over to donate almost a thousand dollars to each of six million farmers.
>
> Thirty-six Panama Canals could be built with one year's tax receipts.
>
> All new building construction in the United States last year represented an expenditure of less than one-tenth of tax exactions.
>
> The value of all our exports was one one-sixth of tax assessments.
>
> The tax burden averages $500 for each family in the land.
>
> These facts emphasize the importance of every business man insisting that political representatives, regardless of party affiliations, practice economy in the conduct of federal, state, county and municipal affairs and help to reduce every form of governmental extravagance and waste.

No one wishes to pay more taxes, many are in default on the taxes now due on their property, but when any attempt is made toward tax economy, every real or imaginary beneficiary of tax expenditures squeaks loudly. This goes for office holders, school teachers, only a few of which pay taxes, business men who hope to sell something to a new government enterprise, whether it is really needed or just "pork barrel". Taxes, taxes, taxes. Much of our present business and employment depression is due to excessive taxation, and everybody has apparently forgotten that the "Boston tea party" that cut the Colonies away from England was a protest against taxation.

Mine Wages In Various Union Fields

THE following comparisons in base wages paid in the several union fields will prove of interest. The wage quoted is that paid to miners at the face, drivers, motormen and timbermen. It is impossible to compare all wages paid, and any comparison of tonnage and yardage rates would be of little value, as the conditions vary in the different districts, certain mines within a given district often

paying varying tonnage and yardage rates, the thickness of the seams, the conditions of the seam, the roof and the floor, all entering into these varying rates.

State	District, U. M. W. A.	Basic Wage
Montana	No. 27	$5.80
Wyoming	No. 22	5.42
Washington	No. 10	5.40
*Colorado	No. 15	5.25
Illinois	No. 12	5.00
Indiana	No. 11	4.575
Southern Missouri	No. 25	3.75
Kansas	No. 14	3.75
Pennsylvania	No. 5	3.65
Oklahoma	No. 21	3.60
Southern Ohio	No. 6	3.28

*One property only under union scale.

The Illinois Danville, or basing pick mining rate was reduced from $.91 to $.68, or $.23 per ton, equivalent to 25.26 per cent, the Indiana pick rate reduction the same as Illinois. Indiana reduced all day wages 25 per cent which left the basic wage $.425 below Illinois, the purpose that of lending encouragement to hand loading.

The variations in wage scales paid for mechanical loading is interesting. For example, Indiana pays $6.75, Wyoming $6.00 and Illinois $5.70, for shoveling coal on conveyors; Wyoming pays $7.20, Indiana $7.00 and Illinois $5.70 to men operating mechanical loaders such as Joy, Thew, Goodman Shovel, etc.

The Rocky Mountain region leads the country in mine wage scales and candor compels the statement that the rates paid below that of Indiana are very low, the recently made Kansas scale more than thirty per cent below the Wyoming scale. Outside of Montana, Wyoming, Illinois, and a portion of Indiana, the great majority of the coal is mined by non-union labor, and it is this situation, plus cheaply mined strip pit coal, that helps to restrict Wyoming's market at the present time.

Kind Words For Our Old Timers Association

"MINING AND METALLURGY", published by the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, in the October issue, contains an editorial that echoes the scenes witnessed and keenly enjoyed by Dr. Scott Turner, President of the Institute, and Director of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, who attended the First Aid Meeting and the Eighth Annual Reunion of the Old Timers Association, held in Rock Springs in June last. It would be superfluous to say that Dr. Turner enjoyed every minute of his two days at Rock Springs, and for the Old Timers. it can be said that they found in Dr. Turner not only a genial, scholarly gentleman, but a man who had spent his mature life in the mining industry and that in nearly every mining region of the world.

The editorial follows:

"ONLY 58 YEARS.

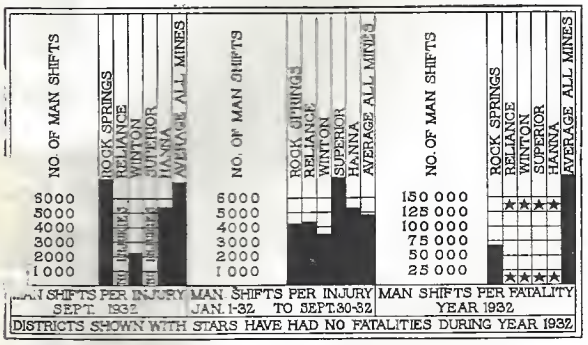
"Last June, 558 employes of The Union Pacific Coal Company, who had been in service for twenty years or more, celebrated the eighth annual reunion of the Old Timers' Association at Rock Springs, in Wyoming. Of these, 48 held the superior rank of Life Members: they have been forty years or more on the company's payroll. Ten had been w[illegible] for upwards of fifty years, the dean being James Moon, who started to work a mere 58 years ago! That was not long after the golden spike was driven near Ogden, Utah, th[illegible]ed the completion of the Union Pacific, first trans-continental railroad connecting [illegible]cago with San Francisco.

"The present occasion was marked by a t[illegible] day celebration, including lots of music (five bands—believe it or not) and dancing; a seri[illegible] of first-aid contests; a parade in which the C[illegible] Timers as honored guests rode in state in au[illegible]mobiles. A banquet—held, by the way, a[illegible] high noon—was addressed by Carl Gray, president of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and Scott Turner, who needs no identification to members of the A. I. M. E. Eugene McAuliffe, president of The Union Pacific Coal Company, presented gold buttons to the new members of the 40-year class, after which the Old Timers and their wives congregated on the grandstand for the snapping of a group picture.

"The significance of all this to the outsider is that it reflects a most satisfactory industrial situation. It contrasts sharply with the career of the ten-day miner who roamed the western metal-mining camps thirty years ago, staying in one place only long enough to accumulate the price of a railroad ticket to another camp. It seems strange to those who read so much of the heart-breaking conditions in the soft-coal mining areas of the East and Middle West. One thing is apparent: the present-day problems of the bituminous mining industry do not arise from physical conditions. Engineers have found ways to make operations healthful and relatively safe. Coal mining can be, and in Wyoming has been, made the basis of a stable industry, furnishing a good livelihood to a satisfied and happy group of people who get about as much out of life as do any of us."

Make It Safe

September Accident Graph



IN SEPTEMBER we again have to mar the safety record by chalking up 4 serious and 1 minor injuries with Rock Springs No. 4 Mine. Reliance No. 1 Mine, Winton No. 1 Mine and Hanna No. 4 Mine being the unfortunates. The causes of the accidents may be listed as follows: infection; foreign body in eye; operating and handling of cutting and loading machinery and fall of roof.

Every accident that caused an injury this month was avoidable. There should be no cases of infection, and there is absolutely no reason for eye injuries happening at all, especially when all employes are furnished goggles. One cannot help but sympathize with a fellow worker who has lost a finger, but, at the same time, this injury will have to be classed as one caused by carelessness with no thought being given to safety. With the ratchet working properly on a loading machine, there would have been probably one less fractured arm. Eleven days lost time would not have happened if the tunnel workers been more observant of safety rules and barred down loose overhanging rock.

While the above are some of the dark spots of the month's safety record, we still have a few bright spots and they will also be brought to your attention. The entire district of Superior worked the month without having a lost-time accident. "B", "C" and "E" Mines worked a total of 5,530 man shifts with no lost-time injuries. "B" and "C" Mines have had only one serious injury each for the nine months operation this year.

Rock Springs No. 8 Mine again worked the entire month without having a lost-time injury. This mine has worked since May with no lost-time injuries. Reliance No. 4 Mine again comes through the month with a clean slate. They have not had a lost-time injury since last February.

Hanna No. 2 Mine has a clear record for September. They have not had a lost-time accident since last May. Hanna No. 6 Mine is still keeping up their good work, with only one lost-time accident during the year.

With three months left in the remainder of this year, all of us should keep uppermost in our minds, the prevention of all accidents and by all means the prevention of any more fatalities. Remember, there is no royal road to success, and safety work is no exception as it requires constant watchfulness, tenacity of purpose, and, above all, enthusiasm. Keep up your constant watchfulness and tenacity of purpose, and, at the end of the year, you will be enthusiastic over your safety record.

BY MINES

SEPTEMBER, 1932

Place	*Man-shifts*	*Injuries*	*Man-shifts Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4..	3,051	1	3,051
Rock Springs No. 8..	3.507	0	No Injury
Rock Springs Outside	1,631	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....	2,558	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside....	769	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	3.598	2	1,799
Winton Outside	970	0	No Injury
Superior "B"	1,710	0	No Injury
Superior "C"	1,788	0	No Injury

MINOR AND SERIOUS INJURIES IN SEPTEMBER, 1932

Name	*Nature of Injury*	*Period of Disability*	*District*
Anton Ramoush	Infection of left hand.	16 days	Rock Springs No. 4 Mine
E. Pacheco	Foreign body in left eye.	6 days	Reliance No. 1 Mine
George Evanoff	Amputation of left index finger.	Est. 42 days	Winton No. 1 Mine
Frank Fox	Fracture of left forearm.	Est. 35 days	Winton No. 1 Mine
Matt Koivisto	Blood clot on lower part of back.	11 days	Hanna No. 4 Mine
	Total actual and estimated.....	110 days	

Superior "D"	46	0	No Injury
Superior "E"	2,032	0	No Injury
Superior Outside	1,441	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 2.....	874	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....	2,430	1	2,430
Hanna No. 6.....	163	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	1,957	0	No Injury

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1932

Place	*Man-shifts*	*Injuries*	*Man-shifts Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4..	22,241	8	2,780
Rock Springs No. 8..	30,867	7	4,410
Rock Springs Outside	14,415	1	14,415
Reliance No. 1.....	19,376	4	4,844
Reliance Outside ...	6,466	2	3,233
Winton No. 1.....	30,013	11	2,728
Winton Outside....	8,240	0	No Injury
Superior "B".....	15,607	1	15,607
Superior "C".....	15,128	1	15,128
Superior "D".....	293	0	No Injury
Superior "E".....	16,869	5	3,374
Superior Outside ...	12,137	1	12,137
Hanna No. 2.....	6,863	3	2,288
Hanna No. 4.....	18,564	5	3,713
Hanna No. 6.....	1,453	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	15,509	0	No Injury

BY DISTRICTS
SEPTEMBER, 1932

Place	*Man-shifts*	*Injuries*	*Man-shifts Per Injury*
Rock Springs.....	8,189	1	8,189
Reliance	3,327	0	No Injury
Winton	4,568	2	2,284
Superior	7,017	0	No Injury
Hanna	5,424	1	5,424
All Districts.....	28,525	4	7,131

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1932

Place	*Man-shifts*	*Injuries*	*Man-shifts Per Injury*
Rock Springs	67,523	16	4,220
Reliance	25,842	6	4,307
Winton	38,253	11	3,478
Superior	60,034	8	7,504
Hanna	42,389	8	5,298
All Districts.....	234,041	49	4,776

Safety Meetings

Now that the weather is getting cooler, with the fishing and hunting seasons practically over, we should commence to attend the sectional and district safety meetings more regularly. The sectional meetings are held every two weeks for employes of a particular section of a mine. One should come prepared to enter into discussions that effect the safety of all employes in their particular section or mine and offer constructive criticisms whereby many of our serious, minor, and near accidents can be avoided.

At the monthly or district meetings, one should come to have a good time and see the educational films that are shown. and also to ascertain what progress or loss their section has made toward the winning of the automobile awards.

During the month, two good and interesting sectional safety meetings were held at Winton, 68 men present from No. 1 Mine and 77 men from No. 3 Mine. They were very lively meetings with several important matters up for discussion, such as. timbering. handling of powder, proper repairs of equipment. sharp tools. etc., Frank Fox, Abe Benson, Albert Hornsby. Rudolph Johnson and others telling how they could avoid injuries in the future.

These meetings are a real stimulus to the safety movement and they should be well attended at all the districts for the rest of the autumn and coming winter. Winton is to be congratulated on its recent turnouts and all concerned sincerely hope that they will put their best effort forward in order that their safety record may reach higher levels.

Murderers Among the Germs

One reason so many workers become victims of blood poisoning is that they hesitate to apply promptly for First Aid. They just laugh off the injuries. feeling that the rest of the gang will consider them weaklings or mollycoddles if they pack their troubles off to the First Aid Room.

It's a commendable trait, of course, to minimize one's injuries. There's something suggestive of

heroics about it. Nevertheless it is a dangerous practice. Neglect often causes death when blood poisoning sets in. More often it causes the loss of hands, arms or legs.

What causes these infections? Germs! They are living on our skin, on our clothing, our work-tools, in fact, just about any place you could mention. They even thrive and grow fat in water. Now among all these millions of germs there are always some bad ones, but even these renegades do little harm unless they come in contact with a wound. First Aid fights these death-dealing germs and when a wound victim gets the right kind of treatment promptly the little bugs simply have to give up the ghost.

First Aid for every Injury! That's a mighty good rule for the industrial employee.

—Shorty Sez Series No. 17, National Safety Council.

September Injuries

ANTON RAMOUSH—*Miner—Rock Springs No. 4 Mine.* Laceration across left thumb, infection developing several days after the injury. Period of disability 16 days. Anton claims that while lifting a chunk of coal, it broke, causing a slight laceration across the left thumb. He failed to report the injury to his physician, and, as a result, he was disabled for a period of 16 days. This accident was surely avoidable. In the first place, Anton should have been wearing gloves. By doing this he would have prevented the laceration. Secondly he should have, by all means, had the laceration dressed immediately after coming off shift by a physician. These are the kind of injuries that spoil a section's safety record, and they are absolutely uncalled for. Hereafter severe penalties will be meted out to any employe who fails to have an injury treated by the proper authorities.

GEORGE EVANOFF—*Machine Runner—Winton No. 1 Mine.* Amputation of left index finger. Period of disability estimated 42 days. While pulling a cutting machine from under cut, with the cutter chain in motion, the machine lurched suddenly and George's finger was caught between a prop and the machine, crushing the index finger so severely that it had to be amputated. This is indeed a serious injury and all sympathies are extended to George that are possible to give him, yet this does not alter his case in the least. This was an avoidable injury and all good machine runners know that they can avoid injuries of this nature very easily by being alert and by operating their machine properly. Machine bits do not have to be in motion after the cutter bar is pulled from under a cut. Be careful and take no chances, it pays in more ways than one.

FRANK FOX—*Machine Runner and Face Man—Winton No. 1 Mine.* Fracture of left forearm. Period of disability estimated 35 days. Frank was operating the ratchet on a conveyor and while grasping the ratchet handle, his elbow struck the rib causing his forearm to be fractured. This accident was thoroughly investigated and it is believed that Frank is not to blame for his injury. He was trying to operate a ratchet that should have been placed in the repair shop. This accident is, however, avoidable, and the mine management must assume the responsibility of keeping the loading machines in proper working order. This accident was caused by faulty equipment. Workmen should report "bad order" machinery and the mine management should make every effort to repair them in order to prevent any more accidents of this nature.

MATT KOIVISTO—*Timberman—Hanna No. 4 Mine.* Blood clot formed on lower part of the back. Period of disability 11 days. While tamping a shot in the face or breast of a rock tunnel a piece of slate fell from the roof and struck Matt on the shoulders and lower part of the back, causing a hematoma or blood clot to form. The clot had to be opened and drained causing Matt to lose 11 days of work. This was an avoidable injury. The workmen knew the rock was bad, in fact they had previously tried to bar it down, but on failing they figured it would stay up until after the shots were fired and then it would either fall from the concussion of the shots, or be easily barred down when the back and walls were trimmed before loading operations commenced. However, they failed to try barring down the rock before tamping the shots. Result—an injured workman. Matt has been injured on numerous occasions and he should know by this time that it is very poor policy to take chances as he usually loses. Let all of us work together and avoid these unnecessary accidents.

Recipe for Long Life

This is the message of 106-year-old life-vintage of philosophy, given by Mme. Marie Charlotte De Golier Davenport, former Russian noblewoman, who found it pleasant to earn her own living after the flight of royalty from her native land.

Curb your emotions. A fit of anger causes physical damage which requires weeks to repair.

Learn to understand your body. Keep it well internally as well as externally.

Use your body and your mentality to the very limit, then relax completely.

Eat intelligenty. Overeating is the bane of civilized man.

Cultivate the mind consistently as well as all the muscles of the body.

The Resurrection

By A LAYMAN

MARY MAGDALENE, the sinner, and Mary, the mother of James and Salome, who were the last to leave the tomb of Jesus, were the first to return to it. With the close of the day preceding the Sabbath, then nigh at hand, Joseph of Arimathaea, and Nicodemus, the famous scribe, who once went by night to converse with Jesus, were unable in the short time allotted to them before the Sabbath day came, to properly embalm the body of Jesus, but Nicodemus, who trembled before his fellow councillors of the Sanhedrin, when Jesus was brought up for trial, was now exceedingly anxious to show his faith in Our Lord, by aiding with his wealth and with his hands, Joseph, who was also a councillor to the Sanhedrin. And so Nicodemus caused a quantity of myrrh and aloes, ground and mixed together, to be brought to the tomb, and after covering the bleeding wounds of the Christ with these drugs, they proceeded to dispose of the remains in the tomb after passing the long linen bands about the body, the arms and the legs, and as was the Jewish custom the winding sheet was used to envelop His head.

Now Mary Magdalene and the other Mary, knowing that the task of the two councillors was but hastily done and deeming the burial unworthy of Christ, they spent the closing hours of the day preceding the Sabbath in the preparation of the aromatic unguents necessary to complete the work of burial that Jewish custom required. While Joseph and Nicodemus did cover the wounds of Jesus with myrrh and aloes, custom decreed that the whole body be so covered. With their work done, the two women were compelled to rest on the Sabbath as provided by the Commandment. The Sabbath day did not continue under the Jewish custom until midnight, but was considered as closed when the evening stars came out. On the day following the Sabbath, and when it was yet night, the two women passed through the city gate and made their way toward the place of the Sepulchre.

"Matthew XXVIII, 1-8.

Now late on the Sabbath day, as it began to dawn toward the first day of the week, came Mary Magdalene and the other Mary to see the Sepulchre.

And behold, there was a great earthquake; for an angel of the Lord descended from Heaven, and came and rolled away the stone, and sat upon it. His appearance was as lightning, and his raiment white as snow: and for fear of him the watchers did quake, and became as dead men.

And the angel answered and said unto the women, Fear not ye: for I know that ye seek Jesus, which hath been crucified. He is not here; for He is risen, even as He said. Come, see the place where the Lord lay. And go quickly, and tell His Disciples. He is risen from the dead; and lo. He goeth before you into Galilee; there shall ye see Him: lo. I have told you.

And they departed quickly from the tomb with fear and great joy, and ran to bring His Disciples word."

In the gospel of St. John (XX, 1-18) it is related that Mary Magdalene ran from the tomb to tell the other friends of Jesus that the Lord's body was no longer in its place of sepulchre, and so the news was brought to Peter. and John, the beloved of Christ. John. being the younger, outran Peter. coming first to the tomb. and looking in he saw the linen cloths lying empty. and the napkin that was upon the head of Jesus lying by itself. A few moments came Peter and then the two entered the tomb, finding the linen swathings in place and the napkin yet folded lying where the head of Jesus had rested. The two Disciples not knowing that it was foreordained that Christ was to arise from the dead, went away to their home.

The first person who the risen Christ was to appear to was Mary Magdalene, who had returned with the two Disciples. remaining to weep at the tomb after Peter and John departed.

"John XX. 1-18.

But Mary was standing without at the tomb weeping: so. as she wept. she stooped and looked into the tomb: and she beholdeth two angels in white sitting. one at the head and one at the feet. where the body of Jesus had lain.

And they say unto her. Woman, why weepest thou?

She saith unto them, Because they have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they have laid Him. When she had thus said. she turned herself back, and beholdeth Jesus standing, and knew not that it was Jesus. Jesus saith unto her, Woman, why weepest thou? Whom seekest thou? She. supposing Him to be the gardener, saith unto Him. Sir. if Thou hast borne Him hence. tell me where Thou hast laid Him. and I will take Him away.

Jesus saith unto her. Mary.

She turned herself. and saith unto Him in Hebrew, Rabboni: which is to say. Master.

Jesus saith to her. Touch Me not; for I am not yet ascended unto the Father: but go unto My brethren. and say to them, I ascend unto My Father and your Father, and My God and your God."

And obeying the command of the Master, Mary Magdalene hastened to find the Disciples to tell

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And obeying the command of the Master, Mary Magdalene hastened to find the Disciples to tell

them that she had seen and spoken to the risen Christ, but they could not believe the woman's words. The day was passing, and yet doubting, two of Christ's Disciples left Jerusalem to go to Emmaus, a walk of two hours. The Crucifixion, the mysterious removal of the body of Jesus from the Sepulchre, and the stories of the two women provided ample subject for conversation. And then a momentous experience came to the two men.

"Luke XXIV, 13-35.

And it came to pass, while they communed and questioned together, that Jesus himself drew near, and went with them. But their eyes were holden that they should not know Him.

And He said unto them, What communications are these that ye have one with another, as ye walk?

And they stood still, looking sad. And one of them, named Cleopas, answering said unto Him, Dost thou alone sojourn in Jerusalem and not know the things which are come to pass there in these days?

And He said unto them, What things?

And they said unto Him, The things concerning Jesus of Nazareth, which was a prophet mighty in deed and word before God and all the people: and how the chief priests and our rulers delivered Him up to be condemned to death, and crucified Him. But we hoped that it was He which should redeem Israel.

Yea and besides all this, it is now the third day since these things came to pass. Moreover certain women of our company amazed us, having been early at the tomb; and when they found not His body, they came, saying, that they had also seen a vision of angels, which said that He was alive. And certain of them that were with us went to the tomb, and found it even so as the women had said: but Him they saw not.

And He said unto them, O foolish men, and slow of heart to believe in all that the prophets have spoken: Behoved it not the Christ to suffer these things, and to enter into His glory?

And beginning from Moses and from all the prophets, He interpreted to them in all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself.

And they drew nigh unto the village, whither they were going: and He made as though He would go further. And they constrained Him, saying, Abide with us: for it is toward evening, and the day is now far spent. And He went in to abide with them.

And it came to pass, when He had sat down with them to meat, He took the bread, and blessed it, and brake, and gave to them.

And their eyes were opened, and they knew Him; and He vanished out of their sight."

Hastily returning to Jerusalem, the two found the Disciples gathered together, and those who were with them, saying, "The Lord is risen indeed, and hath appeared to Simon." And when evening came, and with the doors to the room they occupied shut tight to keep out certain Jews who sought to annoy them, "Jesus came and stood in the midst, and saith unto them, 'Peace unto you'. But they were terrified and affrighted, and supposed that they beheld a spirit." Then Jesus, speaking to them, said, "Why are you troubled, why does doubt arise within you?" Then He showed them His hands and His feet, and while they still disbelieved, He asked, "Have you here anything to eat?" Then they gave Him a piece of broiled fish and He ate it before them and Jesus therefore said to them again, "Peace be unto you; as the Father hath sent me, even so send I you." Then Thomas, the one who was ever assailed with doubt, and who was not present when Jesus appeared, was hesitant to believe that his fellows had actually seen the Lord, and so he said to them:

"John XX, 20-31.

Except I shall see in His hands the print of the nails, and put my fingers into the print of the nails, and put my hand into His side, I will not believe.

And after eight days again His disciples were within, and Thomas with them. Jesus cometh, the doors being shut, and stood in the midst, and said, Peace be unto you.

Then saith He to Thomas, Reach hither thy finger, and see My hands; and reach hither thy hand, and put it into My side: and be not faithless, but believing.

Thomas answered and said unto Him, My Lord and my God.

Jesus saith unto him, because thou hast seen Me, thou hast believed: blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed."

Jesus appeared again before His Disciples after disposing of Thomas, who is known as the "doubting one". The Scripture records in John XXI, 1-24, the miracle of the catch. Jesus with many of His followers had journeyed toward Galilee and in the twilight of a certain day, He stood on the shores of Genesareth with seven of The Apostles. They were without money or food, and Peter and the others took Peter's boat and his nets, and they rowed out into the lake, there to lay their nets. At dawn they were still dragging their empty nets along the shore, the night's work apparently a failure. Suddenly they saw a man standing upon the beach. It was Jesus, but they did not recognize Him in the grey morning light, but He called to them. "Children, have ye aught to eat?" They answered, "No", and He said unto them, "Cast the net on the right side of the boat, and ye shall find." They did as He had said and when they drew up the net it was loaded with fish.

"John XXI, 1-24.

So when they got out upon the land, they see a fire of coals there, and fish laid thereon, and bread.

Jesus saith unto them, Bring of the fish which ye have now taken.

Simon Peter therefore went up and drew the net to land, full of great fishes, a hundred and fifty and three: and for all there were so many, the net was not rent.

Jesus saith unto them, Come and break your fast.

And none of the Disciples durst inquire of Him, Who are thou? knowing that it was the Lord.

Jesus cometh, and taketh the bread, and giveth them, and the fish likewise.

This is now the third time that Jesus was manifested to the Disciples, after that he was risen from the dead.

So when they had broken their fast, Jesus saith to Simon Peter, Simon, son of John, lovest thou Me more than these?

He saith unto Him, Yea, Lord; Thou knowest that I love Thee. He saith unto him, Feed My lambs.

He saith to him again a second time, Simon, son of John, lovest thou Me?

He saith unto Him, Yea, Lord; Thou knowest that I love Thee.

He saith unto Him, Tend My sheep.

He saith unto him the third time, Simon, son of John, lovest thou Me?

Peter was grieved because He said unto him the third time, lovest thou Me? And he said unto Him, Lord, Thou knowest all things; Thou knowest that I love Thee.

Jesus saith unto him, Feed My sheep."

Next the eleven Disciples went up into Galilee, and there they found Him on The Mount where He had preached the sermon that contains all that is expressed in Christianity, and where Jesus had chosen the Twelve, including Judas Iscariot, "which also betrayed Him". And there they worshipped Him but yet some doubted Him.

"Matthew XXVIII, 16-20.

And Jesus came to them and spake unto them, saying, All authority hath been given unto Me in Heaven and on earth. Go ye therefore, and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them into the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost: teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I commanded you: and lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world."

"Mark XVI, 15-18.

And He saith unto them, Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to the whole creation. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that disbelieveth shall be condemned. And these signs shall follow them that believe: in My name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents, and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall in no wise hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover."

"And then He led them out until they were over against Bethany; and He lifted up His hands, and blessed them, and it came to pass while He blessed them, He parted from them, and was carried up into Heaven."

(To be concluded.)

What Is An Anthem?

Most people know that the word "Anthem" comes from the old "Antiphon," which consists of psalm verses sung from side to side of the choir or alternately by men's and boys' voices. Not so many realize, however, how old are the term and the style of music for which it was invented.

It was described as being very ancient by Philo the Jew, a writer of the first century of the Christian Era, and this is confirmed by the study of the temple services of Jews and Greeks. St. Augustine and his fellow-missionaries are said to have entered Canterbury singing one of the litanies of that time in Antiphon.

The modern anthem, however, in spite of its name, comes from a much later style of music, and is more like the motet which in Roman Catholic churches usually is sung where the offertory sentences occur.

And this reminds us of the old story of two sailors who were discussing the question, "What is an anthem?" and which was settled by one of them in the following manner:

"Well now, Bill, if I was to say to you: 'Bill, give me that hand-spike,' that wouldn't be an anthem: but if I was to say to you: 'Bill, Bill, Bill, give me, give me that, give me that hand-spike, Bill, Bill, that hand-spike; that hand-spike; give me that, that hand-spike," well that would be an anthem."

"A Song the Grass Sings"

By CHARLES G. BLANDEN

The violet is much too shy,
The rose too little so;
I think I'll ask the buttercup
If I may be her beau.

When winds go by, I'll nod to her
And she will nod to me,
And I will kiss her on the cheek
As gently as may be.

And when the mower cuts us down,
Together we will pass,
I smiling at the buttercup,
She smiling at the grass.

Engineering Department

Magnesium—The Metal

By C. E. SWANN

WHEN magnesium is mentioned one instinctively associates it with the chemical family, and its first uses were of a chemical nature, but it is also the lightest industrial metal.

Magnesium is a metallic chemical element of silvery white appearance, which is familiar in the form of ribbon. It is found widely distributed in nature, chiefly in the form of silicate, carbonate and chloride and occurring in the minerals olivine, hornblende, talc, asbestos, meerschaum, augite, dolomite, magnesite, carnallite, kieserite and kainite.

The sulphate, commonly known as Epsom salts, was isolated in 1695 by N. Grew, while in 1907 M. T. Valentine prepared magnesia alba from the mother liquors obtained in the manufacture of nitre. Magnesia was confounded with lime until 1755, when J. Black showed that the two substances were entirely different; and in 1808 Davy pointed out that it was the oxide of a metal, which, however, he was not able to isolate. The metal was prepared (in a state approximating to purity) by A. A. B. Bussy who fused the anhydrous chloride with potassium but it was not until electrolytic methods entirely superseded the older methods that real progress was made in the commercial application of magnesium as a metal.

Magnesium is malleable and ductile. Its alloys with aluminum are known as "magnalium" and are useful for light castings. Magnesium preserves its lustre in dry air, but in moist air it becomes tarnished by the formation of a film of oxide. It melts at 632.7 degrees Centigrade and boils at about 1,100 degrees Centigrade. Magnesium and its salts are diamagnetic. It burns brilliantly when heated in air or oxygen, or even in carbon dioxide, emitting a white light and leaving a residue of magnesia. The light is rich in the violet and ultraviolet rays, and consequently is employed in photography. At high temperatures it acts as a reducing agent. It combines directly with nitrogen, when heated in the gas, to form a nitride. It is rapidly dissolved by dilute acids.

Magnesium Oxide occurs native as the mineral periclase, and is formed when magnesium burns in air: it may also be prepared by the gentle ignition of the hydroxide or carbonate. It is a non-volatile and highly infusible white powder, which slowly absorbs moisture and carbon dioxide from air, and is readily soluble in dilute acids. On account of its refractory nature, it is employed in the manufacture of crucibles, furnace linings, etc. It is also used in making hydraulic cements.

*A pound of magnesium makes a 2½-inch cube or a ½-inch square bar 64 inches long. A pound of steel makes a 1½-inch cube or a ½-inch square bar 14 inches long. A pound of aluminum makes a ½-inch bar 42 inches long. In 1915, a pound of ingot magnesium cost $5.00, today 30c. A pound of ingot steel costs 2c. Per pound magnesium bars cost fifteen times as much as steel; per cubic inch, only three and one-half times as much.

Ten years ago, "magnesium" suggested an engineering metal to but few persons. This chemical element was popularly known in its compounds used in medicines, heat insulating coverings for pipes and linings for metallurgical furnaces, as ingredients in a variety of trade substances and as the metal in flashlights and flares. Practical production of the metal was achieved only by a courageous, ingenious combat with physical, commercial and political difficulties.

Bunsen, who gave his name to the well known gas burner, was, in 1852, the first person to produce electrolytically specimens of this whitish gray metal, only 1.74 times as heavy as water. He electrolyzed fused magnesium chloride (the natural compound of the metal with chlorine) in a porcelain crucible. In 1886, Germany installed the first electrolytic magnesium plant and soon became the principal producer of the metal. The World War brought new, enlarged demands and different conditions.

American magnesium production really began in 1915, although there had been a short-lived earlier attempt in Boston. A number of companies adventured in succeeding years, but one after another retired. Since 1927 there has been only one American producer; its history is a tale of research.

In the raw materials for its chemical products, the Dow Chemical Company, of Midland, Michigan, had an abundant supply of magnesium chloride. It entered the metal producing field in 1916. Its two major problems were transforming its raw material into a form suitable for treatment by a continuous electrolytic process, and development of a practical cell for large-scale manufacture. Separate research squads attacked these problems simultaneously.

Magnesium chloride contains much water, chemically combined in its crystals with the magnesium and the chlorine. To remove this water by direct heating in the electric cell would use too much power. An indirect method employing sal-ammoniac, was tried. A crude cell was lined with soapstone and supplied with an iron plate and a graphite rod for electrodes. It worked and immediately be-

*Research Narratives—The Engineering Foundation.

gan to produce globules of the metal floating on the molten salt.

Continued experimentation showed that addition of common salt lowered the melting temperature and increased the conductivity of the contents of the cell. A little flourspar made the globules of magnesium gather more readily into large masses, easier to remove.

Some weeks of laboratory success encouraged construction of a small plant unit. It was run more or less continuously for several months yielding as much as ten to twelve pounds a day when all went well. But the anodes would polarize at times and the chlorine gas emitted on occasions would drive everyone out. There were other troubles. One by one they were overcome and a commercial plant was set up with twenty-five cells and started in 1917. Soon some cells became too hot, others froze, some shortcircuited. Chlorine would leak and drive out the workmen. A few cell-pots cracked and spilled their molten charges. Corrosion problems multiplied. Evidently the sal-ammoniac process was beset with difficulties. This plant was dismantled.

Then was devised a large round-bottom cast-steel pot, serving as cathode, in which was suspended centrally a big graphite anode surrounded by a fireclay flue liner for collecting the chlorine. The "double salt" method was used. Successful continuous operation soon tempted the company to build a new plant. It was operated with fair efficiency for several weeks. Then suddenly one morning one of the large kettles cracked. Its contents ran across the floor, setting fire to the roof supports and soon the whole plant was wrecked.

A long setback and then another plant with bigger capacity, incorporating lessons learned. Along came 1920 and its financial slump. It took more than a year to dispose of the 20.000 pounds of magnesium already on hand. The new plant remained idle. Late 1921 saw a new start and the 1922 tariff protected the new industry.

The last commercial plant now in operation can produce tons of metal per day, of the very high purity of 99.9 per cent. An improved process goes on smoothly and economically. Appreciation of the many possibilities for this very light metal and its alloys has increased demand. For 1931 the total American consumption was over 500,000 pounds. Aviation, automobile, railroad, structural and metallurgical industries are increasing their use of magnesium. It has limitations, of course, but knowledge of its possibilities are being extended by research and experience.

Correct Time

By D. C. McKEEHAN.

A LINE running through any place on the earth, in a north or south direction, is called the meridian of that particular place. To put the matter a little more exactly, a meridian is a semi-circle passing through the north to the south pole. The meridian of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich is adopted by all nations. as the one from which longitudes are measured and by which clocks are set.

The moment at which the sun passes the meridian is noon. People used to set their clocks by the sun before there were railways. But owing to the eccentricity of the earth's orbit around the sun, the intervals between successive passages of the sun are not exactly equal. The result is. that if a clock keeps exact time, the sun will sometimes pass the meridian before and sometimes after twelve by the clock. When this was understood there was a distinction made between apparent and mean time.

Apparent time is that determined by the sun. mean time is that given by a clock keeping perfect time month after month. The difference between the two is called the equation of time. The greatest difference occurs about the first of November and the middle of February. About the first of November the sun passes the meridian sixteen minutes before twelve, and in February. fourteen or fifteen minutes after twelve.

To define what is meant by mean time, astronomers imagine a sun which always moves along the equator so as to pass the meridian at equal intervals of time and which is sometimes ahead of the real sun and sometimes behind it. This imaginary sun determines the time of day.

Let us imagine the earth to be at rest while the sun revolves around it, crossing the meridian of every place in succession. We thus imagine noon to be constantly traveling around the world. In our latitudes its speed is not far from a thousand feet per second. that is to say, if it is noon at a certain place where we stand. one second afterward it will be noon about one thousand feet farther west and so on through the twenty-four hours, until noon will once more get back to where we are standing. The result is that it is never the same time of day at the same moment at two places east or west of each other. As we travel west we shall find our watches to be too fast for the places which we reach, while in traveling east they will be too slow. This varying time is called local time.

In times past local time caused great inconvenience to travelers. Every railway had its own meridian by which it ran its trains; the traveler was liable to miss his train by not knowing the relation between his watch or a clock and the railway time. So to make things more uniform. in 1883 our present system of standard time was introduced. Under this system, standard meridians are adopted fifteen degrees apart, this being the space over which the sun passes in one hour.

The time at which noon passes a standard meridian is then used throughout a zone extending seven or eight degrees on each side. This is called standard time. The longitudes which mark the zones are reckoned from Greenwich. It happens that Philadelphia is about seventy-five degrees in longi-

tude or five hours in time from Greenwich. It will, in reality, be one minute in time more than this. The standard meridian which is used for the Eastern States passes a little east of Philadelphia. When noon reaches this meridian it is as twelve o'clock as far west as Ohio. An hour later it is considered twelve o'clock in the Mississippi Valley, an hour later it is twelve o'clock in the Rocky Mountain region and yet another hour it is twelve o'clock on the Pacific Coast. Thus we have four different kinds of time. Eastern. Central. Mountain, and Pacific Time. differing from each other by entire hours.

Using this time the traveler has only to set his watch forward or back one hour at a time as he travels between the Pacific and the Atlantic Coast, and he will always have the correct hour for the region in which he is at that time.

Midnight. like noon, is continually traveling around the earth. crossing all the meridians in succession. At every meridian it crosses it brings in the beginning of a new day. If it is Monday at any crossing it will be Tuesday when it gets back to the same crossing. So there must be some meridian where Monday changes to Tuesday and where every day changes into the day following. This dividing meridian is called the "date line" and is determined only by custom or convenience. As colonization extended toward the east and the west. men carried their count of days with them. The result was that whenever those going east met those going west they found their time differing by one day. When it was Monday for the western traveler it was Tuesday for the eastern one. This was the case when we acquired Alaska. The Russians reached Alaska by traveling east and we reached it by traveling west and when our times were compared it was discovered that our Saturday was their Sunday.

This brought up the question whether the inhabitants. in celebrating the festivals of the Greek Church. should follow the old or the new reckoning of days. The matter was referred to the head of the Church at St. Petersburg. and finally to Struve, the director of the Pulkova Observatory. which, at that time. was the national institution in astronomy in that Empire. Struve made a report in favor of the American reckoning and the change was made immediately.

At the present time custom prescribes the meridian opposite that of Greenwich for the "date line." This meridian passes through the Pacific Ocean and its course crosses very little land—only the Northeastern portion of Asia and perhaps some of the Fiji Islands. This is a fortunate circumstance as it prevents a serious inconvenience which might arise if the date line passed through the interior of a country. In this case the people of one city might find their time a day different from those of a neighboring city just across the line. It might even be that residents of the same city living on two sides of the same street would have different days for Sunday.

The date line is not necessarily a meridian of the earth, but may change from one side to the other in order to prevent the inconvenience we have described.

The most up-to-date method of keeping correct time around the home or for business purposes is by an electric clock. An electric clock is nothing more than an electric driven clock, the motor replacing the spring that had to be wound every day or week. This motor is of the synchronous type, which means that it revolves at the same relative speed as the generator at the power plant. If the generator runs at a normal speed of sixty cycles per second, the clock will do likewise. In case the generator runs under or over sixty cycles the clock motor will give an exact reproduction of the generator speed.

It is realized, of course, that a motor driven clock is useless unless the generator at the power plant is kept at the proper speed. This is now being done very nicely by having an electric clock at the power plant and by paying close attention to radio or other correct time signals and regulating the generator speed according to whether the clock is fast or slow.

It is becoming a new service, costing the consumer practically nothing, so that the Power Company can sell Light, Heat, Power and Correct Time.

Changes in Faculty, Rolla School of Mines

Prof. C. R. Forbes, head of the mining department at the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy, has been granted a year's leave of absence from the school, and will devote the year to the development of a gold-mining property at Dos Cabezos, Arizona.

J. H. Steinmesch, for many years superintendent of the 2,500-ton operation of the Desloge Consolidated Lead Company in Southeast Missouri, later with the St. Joseph Lead Company, and recently consulting mining engineer for the Mancha Storage Battery Locomotive Company and the Arkansas Quicksilver Company, has taken charge of Professor Forbes' work at the school.

Steinmesch is a graduate of the School of Mines and Metallurgy, receiving his degree in 1906. He has been active in the affairs of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, having served twice as chairman of the St. Louis section of this organization. He has also served on the St. Louis Engineering Council. In the practice of his profession Steinmesch has been through most of the great mines of this country and Canada, and brings a practical viewpoint and matured experience into the scholastic work.

Memorial Program and Dedication Ceremony at Hanna

ON SUNDAY, October 2, at 1:00 P. M., the residents of Hanna and nearby towns gathered on what is known as No. 1 Hill, to take part in the Memorial Program and Dedication Ceremonies, held under the auspices of Rathbone Lodge No. 14, Knights of Pythias, in memory of the twenty-eight whose remains were not recovered following the terrible mine explosions of June 30, 1903, and March 28, 1908.

Several of the ill-fated men were honored members of the above named organization, but the services were held and the Memorial erected as a tribute to the memory of those whose bodies could not be interred in the customary manner with christian services, etc.

The following program was rendered:

Opening Prayer.....Floyd Lunsford
Raising of Flag, and singing
"America" .....Assembly
Opening Remarks.....Hugh Renny
Hymn.....Pythian Sisters
Remarks.....S. D. Briggs
Dedication Address.....T. H. Butler
Hymn, "Abide With Me".....Assembly
Closing Prayer.....Floyd Lunsford

The Memorial is a small plot of ground enclosed by a cement curbing and iron fence. A pine tree and other shrubbery brought from Elk Mountain is planted in the center of the plot. It is planned to erect a suitable stone with a bronze plate upon which the names of the unfortunate men will be inscribed. The work and expense entailed in connection with the memorial was borne by Rathbone Lodge, K. of P., No. 14, of Hanna, the iron fence being donated by the Sprowel family of Rock Springs (former residents of Carbon) whose father, now deceased, was an honored member of the order of Knights of Pythias.

Among the out-of-town people in attendance were Mr. and Mrs. Harry Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gregory, Mrs. Peter Travis, Mrs. L. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. James Travis, Miss Maggie Parker, Peter Parker, John Travis, William T. Vivian Travis, Charles Gregory Jr., Mr. and M. T. H. Butler, Rodney McLennan, Mrs. William Mathews, all of Rock Springs, and Mrs. John Solu. of Superior.

Dedication of memorial to men killed in Hanna mine explosions.

Ye Old Timers

Jesse James

The subject of this short sketch is Jesse James, employed on haulage in Mine No. 8. Rock Springs. Mr. James does not claim kinship to the noted bandit of that name. it might here be stated.

He was born at Perth. Indiana, May 5, 1879, and arrived in this city in the spring of 1884, attending school here until 1890, entering the Company's service in Mine No. 7 of that year. He married Jennie Rogan, daughter of Sergeant Rogan, who will be remembered by early inhabitants as connected with the U. S. Army, and who took part in many engagements with the Indians, later locating here.

Jesse James

Thiras James, father of Jesse, was in the Mechanical Department of the Company for a number of years.

The James' have two grown children, Thomas and Katherine.

Jesse has seen service in nearly all of the mines this district, being engaged for several years at Superior and Reliance, also at one time worked for the Central Coal & Coke Company. Needless to say, he is much interested in Safety matters, and holds a Bureau of Mines First Aid Certificate.

Thomas James Passes Away

Thomas James, wife and children.

Thomas James, Conveyorman in Mine No. 8, Rock Springs, died at the State Hospital here on October 11, 1932, following an operation for appendectomy. His first employment began in 1905 under then Foreman John L. Dykes. He was born in this city December 30, 1892. He leaves to mourn his loss a wife, two sons and one daughter, his mother, Mrs. August Gras, and five brothers. Mr. James held a Bureau of Mines First Aid Certificate and was a member of the Old Timers' Association.

Here is a photo of a Chinese Dragon which, it is claimed, attained nearly 600 feet in length. The day the picture was taken was a very windy one, and it evidently "ruffled the feathers" of the "animile", judging from the humps on his back. It was almost impossible to make the turn at several corners so strong was the wind, Mr. W. H. Powell, of Rock Springs, informs us. The photo was loaned by him, and was taken in the early '90's. The homes of the Chinese employes are shown in the background.

AN EARLY CUMBERLAND BAND

This is the Cumberland Band, organized 1904, under the leadership of Sam Daniels, with a membership of 22 men. They visited at Rock Springs under the auspices of a Stray Elks Convention, held May 25 to May 27, 1905, and assisted in making it a memorable event.

The organization is as follows, reading from left to right:

Top row: Sam Kellogg, Ollie Thayer, J. P. Quigley, Dave Faddis, Charles Outsen, P. Peterse, George Peternell, Pete Hood.

Second row: William Tremelling, Win Groutage, Jack Morrow, Sam Daniels, Will Daniels, Jo Lythgoe, Jack Bowker.

Third row: Harry Thomas, Joe Anderson, Dave Reese, Geo. Syme, Paul Peternell, David Daniels.

Front row: Bob Hamer, Eliga Danels.

James Needham was President, and Charles Outsen, Secretary.

Obituary

SAMUEL A. MEGEATH

Mr. Samuel A. Megeath, who in 1893 was Manager of the Company Store at Hanna, and for many years was President and General Manager of the Galena Signal Oil Company at Franklin, Pennsylvania, died at his summer home, Bellport, Long Island, New York, on September 25. He was born at Baltimore, Maryland, and resided in Omaha for many years, where he was connected with the Omaha National Bank. He was a brother of the late G. W. Megeath, Superintendent Coal Department, Union Pacific Railroad Company, for many years. He married a daughter of the late Charles Miller, founder of the Galena Signal Oil Company.

WILLIAM S. ROBERTSON

William S. Robertson died at Reliance October 5, leaving a grown family of three sons and two daughters. He was born August 23, 1884, and had worked for the Company upon several occasions, the last period since 1919. His first engagement in the service was in 1898 as a driver under the late Morgan Griffiths. He worked at Frontier, Wyoming, and in Colorado four years each, also in British Columbia 7 years. His wife predeceased him some time since. He was a brother of Mrs. Lige Daniels, Rock Springs. The sympathy of the community goes out to the bereaved family.

Thomas Q. Powell

Thomas Q. Powell

The photo of Thomas Q. Powell, formerly of Hanna. (retired on pension in 1927 and living at Pasadena. Calif.), will illustrate what the "unusual" climate of that great state will do for a person. It seems to have rejuvenated him to such an extent that one unacquainted with him would seriously question his 72 years. However, it is said time hangs lightly on some.

The No. 4 Town Community Council at Rock Springs Gives Party

THE No. 4 Community Building was the scene of a brilliant entertainment on Wednesday evening, September 21. the occasion being the opening of the year's activities. During the summer the kitchen has been remodeled and the hall redecorated, making it much more convenient and attractive for Community work.

The officers and members of the Community Council are to be commended for the splendid entertainment provided. Covers were laid for two hundred, and, with the brilliantly lighted rooms and the tables splendidly arranged and tastefully decorated. together with the wonderful meal provided by the women of the Community Council, those present felt that they had indeed been privileged to attend.

Mr. Angus Hatt, the President of the Council, welcomed the guests. expressing the hope that all future activities would be well attended. and asked for the support of the Community in the various Community activities.

Mr. T. H. Butler, Mine Superintendent, congratulated the members on the splendid work that had been done in the past in Community work, and stated that only by the co-operation of everyone could that fine community spirit which had always been exhibited in No. 4 be continued, and the people of the community be helped.

Mr. Hugh McLeod, Mine Foreman at No. 4, expressed his pleasure at being present, told in his own inimitable way several recent Scotch stories, and exhorted all present to give their undivided support to the Community Work.

Mr. George B. Pryde urged the members to make full use of the building for social purposes, stating that the improvements had been made so that the Community Work might be enlarged, and that the officers of the Coal Company did not desire in any way to dictate how their Community Work should be handled, but assured them of the interest of the officials in the Community Work, not only in Rock Springs, but in all communities, and suggested that some time they might invite members of the other Community Councils to participate in entertainments with them. He stated that the Building was for the employes in the community and their friends to use as they would their own building, and nothing would please him more than to see it used to a greater extent than heretofore for Community work.

Mr. Pryde also announced that he would like very much to have the books which are now at the Mine Office moved to the Community Building, and asked that someone volunteer to take care of these books, issue them and see that they were returned. He expressed the hope that the work of this nature might be enlarged, as being of great value to the community.

Miss Anna Corneliussen, captain of Girl Scouts, and Eliga Daniels, Boy Scout First Aid instructor, commended the Council for its support and interest in the Scout work, and expressed appreciation for all Scouts, and asked the Council that the splendid support given the Scout work might be continued.

Mr. Morgan Roberts made a very efficient toastmaster. and introduced the various speakers.

Music during the banquet was furnished by the Merry Makers, who appeared in their new uniforms. It is always a pleasure to have the Merry Makers present, and they have done much to make the social activities of the Council a success.

Mr. M. J. Wright sang several clever songs, furnishing his own guitar accompaniment, and several numbers were furnished by the Demshar Sisters, with Mr. Plemel at the piano.

The tables were beautifully decorated with sweet peas, and the entire program reflects great credit on those who were responsible for the carrying out of the plans, and augurs well for the future activities of the Community Council work.

Armistice Day

At the termination of the late World War, the word "eleven" played a highly significant part, that great struggle having been brought to a conclusion at 11 o'clock on the 11th day of the 11th month (November 11, 1918). The fourteenth anniversary of that big event is now close upon us. It will no doubt recall to your memory the joy and gladness that pervaded the country when the announcement that the signing of that great human document brought a cessation to the fighting.

Everyone's nerves had been taut, and, at the

receipt of the news, pent-up emotions were aroused or stirred which could no longer be restrained. Tears and smiles, shouts of joy, fervent prayers and paeans of praise were spoken and sung. Out of the signing of the Armistice, and its later joint treaty were formed many patriotic organizations to celebrate and co-operate with others in the keeping alive of the eventful date, as well as agencies or instrumentalities which are still functioning in an endeavor to bring the various nations into harmony, minimizing and later maybe doing away with the danger of future conflicts.

John Smith Here and Elsewhere

In practically every community in the world you will find a John Smith. In Germany, it is Johann Schmidt; in Holland, Jan Schmiths; in Spain, Juan Smithas; in Greece, Ion Skmiton; in Poland, Ivan Schmittiweiski; in Russia, Ivan Skmittowski; in China. Jalion Schimmit; in Italy, Giovanni Fabbroni; in France, Jean Lefevre; and in England and the U. S.. it is plain John Smith.

Fire Loss For 1931

Approximately 10,000 persons were burned to death during 1931. Nearly one-third of these were children under ten years of age.

The estimated fire loss for 1931 is $464,633,265.

To assist in visualizing this enormous amount, consider the following comparisons:

Our annual American fire bill is approximately three-quarters of the interest on our national debt, an expense which rests heavily upon the taxpayers. The new excise and miscellaneous taxes recently imposed are supposed to produce in twelve months very little more than the amount we burn up in the same period.

Mark Twain's Moving Day

A great smoker was Mark Twain. Once in his early days in San Francisco he was seen leaning against a store front, with a cigar box under his arm. "I'm afraid you're smoking too much," said a lady friend as she passed by. "Not at all, lady," replied Twain; "It's just that I'm moving again."

Coolidge's Dry Humor

After President Coolidge became a contributor to the newspaper columns of the country, he was admitted to membership of the National Press Club. Filling out an enrollment card, he wrote his full name and address. After the caption "Occupation," he wrote "Retired," and following "Remarks" he inscribed "Glad of it.".

Sign in an Oslo, Norway, store window:
ENGLISH SPOKEN—
AMERICAN UNDERSTOOD

Thanksgiving Day

About the first record of a celebration, such as is now nationally observed. was in 1636, at which time the inhabitants of Plymouth Colony gathered "in the meeting house beginning some halfe an hour before nine and continued untill after twelve aclocke" indulging in the singing of psalms, prayers and a sermon.

President George Washington issued a pronunciamento in effect recommending that November 26, 1789, be kept as a day of "National Thanksgiving" for the establishment of a government that made for safety and happiness. It was for years considered solely a New England institution but its celebration finally spread over the Western and some of the Southern states. many of which selected their own dates. In 1864. President Lincoln set aside the last Thursday in November as a day of National Thanksgiving and each succeeding President has fallen into line so that now the Day appears to be a standing institution. In the Dominion of Canada, their celebration is usually one or two weeks in advance of the date set here.

The day set apart by President Hoover's proclamation, (November 24th), to offer thanksgiving to God for the mercies extended during the year past will soon be with us again. Little did our forefathers realize that this custom would be handed down through the ages. To be sure some of us have been surfeited with hard times, depression and unemployment. but what are these compared with the hardships endured by the pioneers of colonial days. We have had bountiful harvests. no epidemics. catastrophes, floods, etc., which have afflicted other portions of the country, and there are myriads in less happy circumstances, less comfortably fixed than ourselves. so let us join in hearty thanks for the things we have and the ability to be helpful to others.

Sweetwater County Products

There's a rumor going around that a Scotch movie-owner billed "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" as a double feature.

Of Interest To Women

Stop and Think

HEALTH is a precious possession, but it is one which most people do not appreciate until they are threatened with its loss. We seldom consider just how much good health means to us. We rather take good health for granted, and seldom make any real effort to improve it or to keep it until we are faced with losing it.

It is not desirable to spend all our time thinking about health. We know what a nuisance the health crank is, and how irritating is the person who always wants to tell us about his pains and aches. It is, however, equally foolish to ignore health entirely, and to disregard symptoms of abnormal conditions of the body.

What we should strive for is the happy medium that avoids extremes. Health should receive a reasonable amount of attention and consideration. Without becoming food faddists, it is well for us to put into practice certain principles with regard to what we eat.

We are practically unaware of our body functions as long as they go on normally. We should realize, therefore, that when discomfort is felt or where there are signs of unusual occurrences, while there is no need for alarm, still it is foolish to disregard them. The body has considerable reserve energy, strength and ability to adjust itself to changing conditions, but it is a mistake to call upon reserves unless this is necessary. It is much better to help than exhaust nature.

It is surprising how many people will go on, day after day, ignoring conditions which clearly indicate that there is something wrong, that nature requires assistance. Persistent coughs are overlooked, progressive loss of weight is not given attention, and thus it is that many cases first present themselves to their doctor with a well-advanced tuberculosis.

There is always some cause for what is called indigestion. If this persists or recurs, it means that whatever condition is responsible continues to be present. Lumps do not occur in the normal female breast; unusual discharges do not come from the normal body; ordinary sores heal and do not break down again.

It is because such happenings as these do not receive prompt attention that cancer is allowed to develop beyond the stage at which it can be cured. While they are not always signs of cancer, still the patient cannot tell whether they are or not. There is only one safe way to act, and that is to find out from the doctor, in every case, what is the true nature of the condition.

Reasonable attention is required if health is to be preserved. If treatment is to be secured when it can do the most good, attention must be given to any signs or symptoms of abnormal conditions.

Milady's Gowns and Headgear

SKIRT lengths fall in three classes; daytime, on an average of ten inches from the floor; late afternoon, ankle length; evening, floor length, sometimes dipping a bit toward the back. A few whimsical trains are seen.

* * *

The waistline shows a tendency to rise above normal, particularly for formal occasions, when it plays at being princess or follows the dictum of the Directorate, which lifts it to unnatural heights.

* * *

The color program places black in the lead. It is preferably brightened by white accents, in fur (ermine), lace or fine embroideries. The whole scale of reds is a close second to black, ranging from purplish-fuschia to orange-flame. Greens and browns hold their own in the Fall spectrum.

* * *

Sleeves are something to dream about. They balloon and puff in the most accepted Victorian manner, or cling and taper on more classic lines. Some descend well over the hands. Whatever they do they command attention.

* * *

Necklines continue to rise with fashion's tide. In daytime frocks they mount to the collarbone. Many a smart dress has a trick arrangement that permits of wearing the neckline high or low. While the grand decolletage for evening still holds the centre of the stage, many gowns are carried close to the throat in front.

* * *

Capes and capelets, fitting and floating, are the close companions of all evening gowns. They tend to make them serve the double purpose of formal and informal evening wear. The year 1932 may be spoken of in future times as the cape era.

* * *

The scarf is an obligato to the daytime dress theme. Ascots are preferred. They come in matching or contrasting materials. Gay silks find favor. A few woolen ruches are seen.

* * *

While skirts appear to be straight, they are not narrow; the slim effect is achieved by using materials on the bias. Cuts are very intricate and designers must know their lines.

This Autumn it will not be a question of "button, button, who's got the button?" Everyhody will have buttons, for they appear down the backs of waists as well as on skirts and sleeves.

* * *

New hats, whether they be large or small, have low, rounded crowns closely following the outline of the head.

* * *

Very round effects (circumferencially speaking) are favored. Applied to tilted turbans, this means that the edge of the hat describes a rounded diagonal over the forehead, revealing both eyebrows but descending close by the right eye to below the right ear. Large hats are also worn tilted, but naturally their dimensions prevent exaggerated angles.

* * *

The sure Winter successes will undeniably be the tiny turbans, or the modern versions of bicorne, tricorne, or even four-cornered themes, which reveal the shape of the head almost as fully as the hats first mentioned.

* * *

The new creations which buyers like most are little felt turbans trimmed with perky feather fantasies slanting toward the right cheek and wired in amusing forms.

Benjamin Franklin on Colds

The Ohio Health News comments on Benjamin Franklin writing the following words on colds more than 150 years ago:

"People who live in the forest, in open barns or with open windows do not catch cold. The disease called a cold is generally caused by impure air, lack of exercise, or overeating."

Apparently the better housing we have, the more colds and coughs we have, with their disastrous effects. A few years ago a survey showed that the mountaineers in Kentucky were healthy as long as they lived in old shacks with the wind blowing through. When they prospered and built more modern type homes, they became ill.

The News concludes: "Blessed is the family with a drafty house—so long as no one sits in the draft when over-heated."

Eye Preservation

Don't read with the light shining into your eyes.

Don't read with the sunshine falling across the print.

Don't wear glasses unless prescribed by an eye specialist.

Don't borrow someone's else glasses just because they seem like yours.

Don't read when recovering from serious illness without first asking your physician's permission.

Don't read when lying down unless you are propped up sufficiently that the page is held at right angles to your line of vision.

Don't delay seeing an eye specialist at the slightest sign of eye trouble or anything unusual about your vision. There is no replacing a pair of eyes.

Recipes

The Appetizing Omelet

Although omelet is regarded as an exclusive breakfast dish in many families, as far as nourishment goes it ranks with meat and fish. Foreign chefs sometimes serve it as the chief item of a meal, and occasionally as a dessert.

The omelet need never grow monotonous, for it can be varied in hundreds of ways, almost every kind of food being a good combination with omelet.

Plain Omelet

Four eggs, 4 tablespoons water, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 tablespoons butter.

Separate the eggs and beat the yolks, adding salt and water. Lastly fold in the stiffly beaten whites.

There are two special directions for a superlatively good omelet. The first is to brown the butter. Place the omelet pan on the fire before separating the eggs, and heat the butter slowly until it is brown. Don't burn it. Don't use a high flame.

Second, cook the omelet over a moderate fire. One of the few general rules in cookery is to cook eggs slowly—never over a high flame.

Pour the egg mixture into the omelet pan slowly, then stir the center so that the liquid flows there; otherwise the center will cook too hard before the rest of the omelet is finished. When the edges are firm, slip a spatula under and fold the omelet in half, then cook a moment longer to brown slightly.

If other foods are to be mixed with the omelet they may be added to the liquid before it is poured into the pan, and this will spread the food throughout the omelet. Some prefer the stuffed omelet. In that case the food is placed on the half-cooked omelet just before it is folded over.

Spanish omelet is made by mixing in the omelet, or using as stuffing, some finely chopped browned onions, parsley and chopped ham. Chopped corned beef or chopped smoked tongue is also a peppy filler for an omelet.

A delicious French omelet is made by adding finely chopped cooked string beans and a few tablespoons of grated Parmesan cheese to the egg mixture before it is poured into the pan.

Raw oysters, cut in small cubes and added to the egg yolks just before the whites are folded in make a tasty omelet. Cooked shrimps, chopped and mixed with finely chopped green peppers or pimentos, are very good in an omelet. A dash of pepper and perhaps a bit more salt than usual may be added when any sea food is used in an omelet.

If an omelet is to be a dessert, some thick preserves may be placed on the egg just before the omelet is folded over—not, of course, mixed with the egg liquid first, as in other types of fancy ome-

...ts. Strawberry or cherry preserves are particu-...larly delightful. Incidentally, this can be a com-...lete child's lunch—main dish and dessert all in ...e piece.

POTATOES SAMOSET
(Serving 6)

Four cups hot mashed potatoes. 1 tablespoon butter, ¼ teaspoon paprika, ¼ teaspoon celery salt, ½ teaspoon salt. 2 tablespoons milk, 1 egg yolk. 2 tablespoons chopped pimentos. 2 egg whites, beaten.

Mix potatoes, butter, paprika, celery salt, salt and milk. Beat one minute. Add rest of ingredients. Roughly pile in buttered baking dish and bake twenty minutes in moderate oven.

JELLY PIN WHEELS

Two cups flour. 4 teaspoons baking powder, ½ teaspoon salt. 4 tablespoons lard, 2/3 cup milk, 2 tablespoons butter. 4 tablespoons jelly.

Mix flour, baking powder and salt. Cut in lard with knife. Mixing with knife, slowly add milk. ...hen soft dough forms, pat it out until it is 1/3 ... thick. Spread with butter and jelly. Quickly ... up and with a sharp knife cut off ½-inch slices. ...ge flat side up in greased baking pan. Bake ... minutes.

RUSSIAN DRESSING
(For Lettuce or Vegetable Salads.)

One-half cup mayonnaise, 2 tablespoons chili sauce, 2 tablespoons catsup, 2 tablespoons chopped ripe olives, 2 tablespoons chopped dill pickles.

Mix ingredients. Chill. When ready to serve, ...at with fork and pour over salads.

JAM CAKE
(Spicy kind.)

One-half cup fat, 1 cup sugar, 2 eggs, ½ cup ...r milk, ½ cup jam, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 tea-...on cloves, ½ teaspoon nutmeg, ¼ teaspoon ... 1 teaspoon vanilla, 2 cups flour, ½ teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon baking powder.

Cream fat and sugar. Add rest of ingredients and beat two minutes. Pour into loaf pan fitted with waxed paper. Bake fifty minutes.

MACARONI IMPERIAL
(Serving 6.)

Three cups cooked macaroni, 3 tablespoons butter, 4 tablespoons flour, 2 cups tomatoes, 1 teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon paprika, 1/3 cup chopped celery, 3 tablespoons chopped onions, 2/3 cup pimento cheese.

Melt the butter and add the flour. Blend and add the tomatoes and cook until creamy sauce forms. Stir constantly. Add seasonings and cheese. Cook two minutes, stirring constantly. Add rest of ingredients. Pour into buttered baking dish and bake twenty minutes in moderate oven.

Suggestions for Housekeepers

KEEP KNITTING NEEDLES and crochet hooks in a box with plenty of powdered starch, and they will not rust.

POTATOES will bake in half the time if they are allowed to stand in hot water for ten minutes before being put into the oven.

ALWAYS KEEP THE FLOUR-BIN in a warm dry place. Damp flour will never make light cakes and pastry.

APPLES make a pleasant and economical addition to a large mincemeat tart. Use half the usual quantity of mincemeat, and cover this with a layer of sliced apple.

ONIONS that are to be fried will be more tender if they are boiled whole for ten or fifteen minutes and then allowed to cool before being cut into slices. When the raw slices are put direct into the fat they are often hard and dry when cooked.

MEND THE LEAK

If you are afraid the bottom of the glass or pottery vase leaks, pour melted paraffin into it about a half-inch thick. Then use as usual and have no fear concerning leakage.

HEALTHY AND PRETTY

In these days of overheated homes the bowl of water containing growing bulbs or plants is beneficial as well as pretty. The evaporation of the water takes some of the dryness out of the atmosphere.

BURNING FEET

If you have been on your feet all day and you expect to do more foot work in the evening, take time off to bathe the feet well in warm water. Then into the clean stockings shake some powdered borax. It will relieve that burning feeling and also act as a deodorant.

CAUSES OF COLDS

Living in dry, hot rooms, unbalanced diet, insufficient exercise, coming in too close contact with someone already infected with a cold, keeping on wet shoes after returning to one's home, are all factors to be considered if you are trying to avoid colds this winter.

The Magical Bulb

In autumn I tuck all my bulbs to bed,
Little brown sleepy balls;
In spring each thrusts up
A gay greeting head
From beneath the white counterpane
Winter has spread
Over their tiny toes.
Tell me, who was it that said
Magic is dead?

—Amer Pindar.

Our Young Women

Latest New York and Parisian Styles

AT A recent showing, the following items were picked up as being the paramount selections for the coming Fall and Winter:

"Furs are richly used, street suits are handsomely made, evening gowns are stately and the wraps that cover them have an ample magnificence born of unstinted use of fabrics and furs."

"The Winter's palette of colors is very satisfying; it glows with warm hues made richer by the interest of the fabrics in which they are shown."

"Black was in the preponderance, no monotony about it; it was exciting black, made luminous with bright touches of other colors of the same or different fabrics. The black jersey sport frocks of one exhibitor carried a dash by introducing just the right amount of white on collars and cuffs. That of another showed a brightly colored tassel through a loop at the neckline, while a vivid streak of blue across the front drape of a bodice, carried down onto a skirt, was evidenced by another stylist. A fourth illumined a black skirt with a blouse of gold or silver cloth."

"Brown comes next for daytime, as for evening it must be confessed that some of the most beautiful gowns seen in the past weeks were in brown."

"After browns come the reds, a whole scale of them, ranging from joyous mandarin to the warmest of wines. Never can their brilliance be conveyed by mere words; only seeing is believing."

"To watch a parade of manikins in evening gowns was, we can assure you, like seeing a medieval pageant of Cardinals, Bishops and other church dignitaries, so brilliant were the reds and the purples, and the browns and blacks. Purples, while not in the front rank of favorites, enter vigorously into the panorama, as do fuchsia red and sapphire blue."

"Greens in a great variety of tones are seen largely for daytime, but somehow they seem a little less spectacular. Grays are forging ahead; they are used in two tones or combined with brown. They wont' be common, but they will be good. So much has been said about dark shades that the impression must not be conveyed that light ones have been overlooked. There is plenty of white, but here again, as in the case of black, it is most strikingly used in combination with something else. Sapphire blue, brilliant red and black all give eclat to white evening gowns of crepe, satin and wool."

THE SEPARATE DRESS

"There are a great many good separate afternoon and dinner dresses in evidence this season. Obviously they are intended to be worn at home or under a fur coat; their shorter hemline makes them suitable for either—the majority stop well above the ankles, and many of them are quite twelve inches off the floor. They are apt to be of panne velvet or bagheera."

"Every woman must have at least one velvet evening gown this Winter, and it is more than likely to be a sleeved one. The slit-skirted Lyons velvet frocks with the huge dropped-shoulder puff sleeves full just above the elbows, are very successful."

Mrs. Hoover and Scouting

Mrs. Herbert Hoover, who has been a staunch admirer of Scouting amongst girls for over fifteen years, has recently been in attendance at one of their conventions at Virginia Beach, Va., of which organization she is Honorary President. In a little talk with newspaper representatives, she said that "it is amazing how girls are taking to Scouting endeavors. They feel they are needed more—even in times of war—the smaller girls especially were giving more thought to the needs of their neighbors and giving necessary assistance. The country in its bigness was beginning in the economic stress to put into effect the helpful friendliness that its boys and girls had been practicing for years in Scouting."

Nyoda, Girl Scout Troop Number One, Rock Springs

Our Captain, Miss Anna Corneliussen, took a course in Girl Scouting at Camp Chaparral, Santa Cruz County, California, in August.

On the evening of September 28, Troop Number One and Troop Number Three went for a short hike up into the hills. After a weiner roast the girls circled round the camp fire where the folk who had attended Camp Newfork Lake told them about Camp life and sang their camp songs.

The Court of Honor met and planned the year's activities for the Troop. The plan was submitted Monday evening for the Troop's approval.

Because the Troop is too large, we are planning to divide it into two sections, the younger section meeting after school.

The new officers for the year are:

Patrol Leaders—Dorothy Remitz, Lola Hatt, Genevieve James, and Elizabeth Chokie.

Troop Scribe—Flora Shiamanna.

Assistant Scribe—Helen Prysich.

Treasurer—Mary Chokie.

Some Interesting Facts Concerning Music

Music with poetry, painting and drama was born when primitive men desired to talk with their gods.

With primitive man foot-stamping, handclapping and shrieking were leading themes in the langauge of expression.

Yells and grunts were singing. From cries of rage, joy and pain grew music.

The first musical instrument was doubtless the striking together of two pieces of wood or stone in repeated beats.

Prehistoric man used things of nature for his tools and also got his musical themes from nature—the beat of the rain, the roar of the bull, and the prancing of the kangaroo.

The American Indian has a name and song for everything.

The love of the beat is strong in the savage and upon this he builds his music.

When the American Indian sings he starts at the highest note he can reach and gradually drops to the lowest. His range is often two octaves.

The African Negro loves rhythm better than melody. His music is made up of short, much repeated phrases and the Indian scale of five tones is used.

Peggy's Vacation Diary

Monday—Everybody came down to see me off. Everything is lovely.

Tuesday—Am having a fine time. Met the captain of the ship.

Wednesday—Captain tried to kiss me. I indignantly refused.

Thursday—Captain is wild with anger. He says it unless I consent he will blow up the ship.

Friday—I saved the lives of 500 people.

Money Doesn't Always Talk

They say that every man has his price. Don't believe it. Think of the fellows you know who couldn't be touched by a bribe or unbalanced by the flattery of an after-dinner speech. Think of the men who might long ago have retired from their business or profession, with full honor and full purse, yet chose to remain at their work for the satisfaction of being active in an interesting and congenial job.

Heard of an Armenian hat cleaner and bootblack who had amassed a tidy fortune and was offered a sum of money for his stand. "I used to think," said he, "that all I wanted was to save and quit. Now I know I make friends here; I like the people who come around; if I gave up my job I'd have to give up my friends." Simply got to liking so well the humble work that had earned him success that he wouldn't sell out.

And then there's the chronicle about James Gordon Bennett who was lord and master of the New York Herald, and who made it one of the greatest presses of newspaperdom. Though the Herald was by no means the largest money making paper, it commanded the admiration of important people. William Randolph Hearst, for instance, liked it so well he wished to buy it. He cabled to Bennett, then in Paris: "Please put price on New York Herald." Bennett replied, "Three cents daily; five cents Sunday."

Bennett was in love with his work; money couldn't buy it.

It would have been as great a struggle for him to part with that publication as it was for him to create it.

A Thanksgiving Offering

Lord, we who set the furrow deep,
And sow the seeds of industry,
For the rich guerdon that we reap,
Give thanks to Thee!

Lord, we who make the anvils ring,
Who rive and weld laboriously,
For all the wage our labors bring,
Give thanks to Thee!

Lord, we who watch the spindles ply,
The shuttles flying dizzily,
For every boon our efforts buy,
Give thanks to Thee!

Lord, we who build with busy hand
Of wood or stone unceasingly,
For whatsoe'er our arts command,
Give thanks to Thee!

Lord, we who delve in under-earth,
Far from Thy sunlight fair and free,
For whatsoe-er we win of worth,
Give thanks to Thee!

Lord, we who hoist the training sail,
And plow the green wastes of the sea,
For what our stormy tasks avail,
Give thanks to Thee!

Lord, we the toilers of the brain,
Who clutch at dreams that cling or flee
For whatsoever heights we gain,
Give thanks to Thee!

Lord, we Thy children, small and great,
Beneath Thy care, where'er it be,
The while Thy grace we supplicate,
Give thanks to Thee!

—CLINTON SCOLLARD.

A frugal Scot was approached by a bum, who said—"Mister, please give me a dime for a cup of coffee."

The Scot replied, cautiously—"Let's see the coffee."

Boy Scout Activities

The Boy Scout Court of Honor

A VERY fine Court of Honor for the Boy Scouts of the Sweetwater District was held at Superior, Monday evening, September 19. Troop No. 165 under the direction of Scoutmaster J. H. Haueter, handled the program. There was a very good attendance of Scouts, but very few parents and visitors.

Troop 165 was first in the Troop rating contest with 182 points; Troop 169 was second with 88 points. Troop 170 was third with 72 points.

To the troop making the most points in the Troop rating contest during the remainder of the year will be awarded a prize.

The points for each Court of Honor during the rest of the year and including the points for the Court held Monday evening, will be totaled together and the one getting the most points will receive a prize.

The following badges were awarded:

Tenderfoot—Claude Sherman, Bruce Williams and Ralph Williams of Troop 169.

Second Class—Ralph Williams, Troop 169, and Guy Gatti, Matt Wilde, Archie Armstrong, William McMillian, Tony Sulenta and Donald Anderson, of Troop 170.

First Class—Robert Dixon, Troop 165.

Star Scout Badges—Mike Legerski and Paul Patrina of Troop 165.

Eagle Scout Badge—Alfred Leslie Jr., Troop 165.

Alfred Leslie of Troop 165 was awarded a Bronze Palm.

Merit Badges were awarded as follows:

Ralph Williams, personal health, firemanship and handicraft; Frank Rosendale, cycling and scholarship; Kendall Minnick, wood carving and first aid to animals; Robert Dixon, wood working and swimming; Rowland Graham, scholarship, life saving, painting, handicraft and reptile study; Emmett Harris, carpentry; Mike Legerski, swimming; Alfred Leslie, architecture, wood working, horsemanship, machinery, conservation and painting; George Patrina, swimming and handicraft; Paul Patrina, handicraft; John Howard, personal health.

Eagle Scout Alfred Leslie, of Troop 165, of Superior, is the second boy that has ever received an Eagle Badge in Superior. He is the twelfth scout to receive an Eagle Badge in the Sweetwater district. The following is a list of boys who have qualified for the Eagle Scout Rank in their order: Willard Feldscher, Clarence R. Meacham, Keith A. Dickson, George Nephi Young, Roy J. Peterson, William Leo Thomas, LeGrand Christofferson, Harold Massie, Richard S. Mills, Frank Rosendale, John Hudak and Alfred Leslie.

The next Court of Honor will be held at the Methodist church at 7:30 p. m., October 25. The Board of Review preceding the Court of Honor was held at the L. D. S. church, October 18.

J. I. WILLIAMS,
Field Scout Executive.

Stand Up and Sit Up

Head up, chest up and forward, abdomen in, toes straight ahead—that's good posture.

Correct standing and sitting postures have much to do with your general health and your progress.

The man who sags when he walks and lounges when he sits is likely to shirk when he works.

Mental slouchiness easily becomes physical—or vice versa.

To breathe right you must sit and stand right. Making a bow out of your back and trying to drop your shoulders into your vest pockets do not help your lungs to function properly.

Distorted postures put undue strains upon other organs.

Help your health by taking the right stand and standing by it.

Boy Scout Notes

Rev. Hubert Webster, pastor of local Methodist Episcopal church, has been made Chairman of the Advisory Committee of Boy Scout Troop No. 169, the members of which Committee are principally fathers of the lads. A Court of Honor is on the tapis for an evening the latter part of the month.

Charles L. Jones is Scoutmaster of the new Boy Scout Troop formed by Rev. H. C. Swezy, Episcopal Church. The troop starts out very auspiciously with ten charter members. George Samuels is Chairman Troop Committee and D. McIntosh and D. Jones will serve with him as the Committee mentioned. If Rev. Swezy is as successful with this troop as he was with his baseball team last summer, other Boy Scouts will have to look to their laurels.

Indian Summer

By MARGARET COUSINS *(In Good Housekeeping.)*

In all the valleys now a purple haze
Lies on the golden flowering of the land;
The ripened harvest waits the reaper's hand.
And we who reap but once hoard up these days
Against inevitable winter and the night
Of wailing wind and sharp and bitter cold.
Beset with hoary hair and thoughts grown old.
The memory of these days will be a bright.
Unfailing fire to warm us in the sere
And yellow time . . . Much of our Heaven is here,
Scattered along the dusty roads that run
Downhill into the glory of the sun.

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Our Little Folks

The Bear Who Played at Soldiers

"In the inn parlor of a little provincial town," said the moon. "sat a man who was travelling about with a bear. He was eating his supper. The bear was tied up outside against the palings. Poor Bruin! he would do no one any harm. though he looked grim enough. Up in the garret three little children were playing together by the light of my rays: the eldest might be six years old. the youngest not more than two. 'Stump, stump'; somebody was coming upstairs; who could it be? The door flew open; it was Bruin—great shaggy Bruin. He had got tired of waiting outside in the court, and had found his way to the stairs. I saw it all," said the moon.

"The children were very much frightened at the great shaggy beast; each of them crept into a corner, but he found them all out and smelt them; but he did not hurt them. 'This must be a great dog,' they said. and began to stroke him. When he laid himself on the ground, the youngest boy climbed on his back, hid his head, with its golden curls, in the beast's shaggy fur, and played at hide-and-seek. Presently the eldest boy took his drum. and began to beat upon it till it rattled again. Then the bear rose up on his hind legs and began to dance. Oh. it was charming to see. After that each boy took his gun. and gave the bear one also, which he held quite properly; this was indeed a splendid playfellow that they had found. Then they began to march, 'One, two. One, two.' Suddenly some one came to the door. It was the mother of the children. You should have seen her as she stood in dumb terror, with a face as white as chalk, her mouth half open, and her eyes fixed in a horrified stare. The youngest boy nodded to her joyfully, and said. 'See, we are playing at soldiers.' Then the bear's master came running up."

—From Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales.

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Mystifying Tricks With a Handkerchief

Here are two simple but very mystifying tricks which the home conjurer easily can perform with a handkerchief. In performing the first trick the conjurer holds the handkerchief in his right hand by one corner and calls the attention of his audience to the loose-hanging corner of the handkerchief. Then he raises the loose corner in his right hand, drops it with a shake, but still holds the upper corner. After doing this several times, suddenly a knot appears in the lower corner of the cloth, to the great surprise and mystification of the audience.

HERE'S HOW THE TRICK IS DONE

The trick is performed as follows: The corner held in the right hand is previously knotted and the knot is hidden by the magician's fingers. His hands move very quickly, alternately lifting the loose corner and shaking the handkerchief until the corners are exchanged. Then the knotted corner is dropped and the lower one is retained, which makes the knot appear apparently as if by magic.

Two handkerchiefs are required for the second trick. The conjurer shows these separately. He tosses them up and catches them tied together. Next he holds one handkerchief in his left hand and

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lightly touches the lower handkerchief in his right hand and instantly they fall apart.

RUBBER BAND SECRET OF TRICK

This trick is performed with the aid of a rubber band which the magician holds on the tips of his thumb and forefinger. He slips the band over one end of each handkerchief and they appear to be tied together. Then he holds one handkerchief in the left hand, lightly touches the lower one with his right hand, and the "knot" disappears. The conjurer secretly drops the rubber band in his pocket.

"Stretch it a Little"

Trudging along the slippery street,
Two childish figures with aching feet
And hands benumbed by the bitter cold
Were rudely jostled by young and old,
Hurrying homeward at close of day,
Over the city's broad highway.

Nobody noticed nor seemed to care
For the little ragged, shivering pair;
Nobody saw how close they crept
Into the warmth of each gas jet,
Which flung abroad its mellow light
From gay shop window in the night.

"Come under my coat," said little Nell,
As tears ran down Joe's cheeks and fell
On her own thin fingers stiff with cold,
"T'aint very large, but I guess 'twill hold
Both you and me, if I only try
To stretch it a little. So now don't cry."

The garment was small, tattered and thin,
But Joe was lovingly folded in.
Close to the heart of Nell, who knew
That stretching the coat for the needs of two
Would double the warmth and halve the pain
Of the cutting wind and the icy rain.

"Stretch it a little," oh, girls and boys,
In homes overflowing with comforts and joys;
See how far you can make it reach—
Your helpful deeds and your loving speech,
Your gifts of service and gifts of gold;
Let them stretch to households manifold.

—*Harpers Young People.*

A Little Problem

Here is a little problem with figures that will keep you busy for a time trying to solve it:

There is a certain number which, if it is divided by two, one will be left over; if divided by three, two will be left over; if divided by four, there will be three left; if divided by five, four will be left, and if divided by six, five will be left. Now, can you guess what this seemingly strange number is?

Answer: 59.

The New Teacher

Many of you are starting the fall work under a new teacher. It is a great temptation to compare her with the teacher you had last year, and to feel that any differences are to the new teacher's discredit. A new teacher means a new point of view. If you had but one teacher, no matter how good she might be, your education would be one-sided. Be loyal to your former teachers, but look on every new teacher as an opportunity to get new ideas.

Master Your Fears

The things of which you are afraid are a pretty good measure of your weakness. If you are afraid you will not make a good impression on strangers, or that you will not pass your examination, or that, provided you graduate, you cannot get a job; then you are erecting obstacles in your way to success. Master your fears, and the rest will be easy.

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After School

A house should have a cookie jar,
For when it's half-past three.
And children hurry home from school
As hungry as can be.
There's nothing quite so splendid
In filling children up,
As spicy, fluffy ginger cakes.
And sweet milk in a cup.

A house should have a mother
Waiting with a hug,
No matter what a boy brings home.
A puppy or a bug.
For children only loiter
When the bell rings to dismiss.
If no one's home to greet them
With a cookie or a kiss!

—HELEN WELSHIMER.

Old Saws in Rhyme

Actions speak louder than words ever do;
You can't eat your cake and hold on to it, too.
When the cat is away, then the mice play;
Where there is a will, there is always a way.
There's no use crying o'er milk that is spilt;
No accuser is needed by conscience of guilt.
There must be some fire wherever is smoke;
The pitcher goes oft to the well till it's broke.
By rogues falling out honest men get their due;
Whoever it fits, he must put on the shoe.
All work and no play will make Jack a dull boy;
There ne'er was a pleasure without its alloy.
A half-loaf is better than no bread at all;
And pride always goeth before a sad fall.
Fast bind and fast find, have two strings to your bow:
Contentment is better than riches, we know.
The Devil finds work for hands idle to do;
A miss is as good as a mile is to you.
A man by his company always is known;
Who lives in a glass house should not throw a stone.
Speech may be silver, but silence is gold;
There's never a fool like the fool who is old.

Teacher: "William, do you mean to say that you can't name all the presidents we have had? When I was your age I could name them all."

Willie: "Yeah, but then there were only three or four."

Book Agent (to farmer): "You ought to buy an encyclopedia, now that your boy is going to school."

Farmer: "Not on your life. Let him walk, the same as I did."

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Edward Brooks is at Soda Springs, Idaho, for the benefit of his health.

Ben Card is again employed in No. 4 Mine, after a year's sick leave spent at his old home in Mississippi.

James Besso is recovering from injuries received when he was struck by a hit-and-run driver. The accident occurred four miles west of town on the Green River Road.

Betty, the small daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Pryde, is quite ill with scarlet fever.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Walsh visited at the James Yates home, in Green River, on Wednesday, October 5.

A Public Card Party was held at the Community Hall for the benefit of the Boy Scouts, on Saturday evening, October 1.

Jack Koski is confined to his home with an attack of rheumatism.

William Jones, Alfred Russell and Tony Aljinovich are big game hunting in the Jackson Hole Country.

Patrick, the small son of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Todd, of No. 1 Hill, fell from a porch and broke his shoulder blade.

The home of Clarence Johnson is under quarantine for scarlet fever.

P. J. Ward, of Superior, visited here with relatives on Sunday, October 2nd.

Winton

Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Jones and little son have left Winton for Portland, Oregon, where he will go into business with his father. The Woman's Club gave a farwell party in honor of Mrs. Jones, cards being the diversion, after which a delightful lunch was served. Mrs. Jones was presented with a beautiful gift from the Club.

Mr. Frank Franch is the only successful big game hunter to date. He bagged a bull elk in the northern country.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lowe have moved into the house recently vacated by the Phillips family.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Kragovich are the proud parents of a fine baby boy born at their home on September 20, 1932.

Little Jane Foster had the misfortune to break her collar bone while playing.

Mrs. J. A. Williams has returned to Winton following a visit with relatives in California.

A shower was given in honor of Mrs. Marlin Hall recently. Mrs. Hall received many useful gifts.

The Altar Society beld a meeting at the home of Mrs. Pete Uram. Following a short business meeting cards were played and a dainty lunch was served.

A farewell party was given in bonor of Mrs. George Phillips, who has gone to Kentucky. Five Hundred was enjoyed, and Mrs. Dan Daniels, Sr., won first prize. Mrs. Phillips was presented with a lovely gift.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Dodds motored to Laramie recently to visit their son, Thomas, Jr., who is attending the University of Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lunn have moved into the Club

House which was vacated by Mrs. J. Baird, who has moved to Rock Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Urban Toucher of Rock Springs have moved to Winton.

Reliance

Mr. and Mrs. Dorset McMurtrie are the proud parents of twin boys. Babies and mother are getting along nicely.

Mr. H. A. Lawrence returned from Chicago where he was called by the death of his sister, Mrs. R. H. Hyland. Mrs. Lawrence also accompanied him, but remained in Chicago for a longer stay. The family are now all back at their home in Reliance. The Community extends its sympathy to Mr. Lawrence.

Mesdames Jack Rafferty, R. Ebeling and Z. Portwood were Granger visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Warren and family are now living in Reliance, coming here from Tono, Washington.

The community was greatly shocked at the death of Mrs. Margaret Telck Rahm, which occurred in Pinedale, September 21. Mrs. Rahm was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Telck here. Burial was at Pinedale, and many friends of Mrs. Rahm were in attendance. The community extends its sympathy to her parents, husband and two sons.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cook, Rock Springs, were visitors at the Buckles home recently.

Mrs. James Kelley entertained at a party in honor of her husband's birthday, September 24. Five Hundred and Bunco were played. Prizes for 500 went to Mr. D. Baxter and Mr. Luke Harrigan, Miss Hazel Mattonen and Mrs. D. Baxter. Prizes for Bunco went to Miss Margaret Kelley and Miss Verna Vollack. Mr. Kelley received many lovely gifts. Out of town guests were Mr. W. E. Banks, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Roberts, and Mr. and Mrs. Max Bozner.

Mrs. E. Mason has been on the sick list.

Mrs. William Sellers and daughter, Helene, and Miss Margaret Kelley are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Jorgenson, in Boulder.

Little Elva Lee Sterling is ill with the chicken pox.

Mrs. George Flew entertained last Friday evening in honor of the birthday anniversary of her daughter, Miss Enid. Diversion was found in Bunco, and prizes were won by Helen Thomas and Lillian Hirst. A dainty lunch was served and Miss Enid received many lovely gifts.

The eighth grade girls and the girls of the Freshman class, twenty-six in number, enjoyed a weiner roast last Friday.

Mrs. Joe Mitchelson and baby have been very sick the last week.

Little Cecil McPhie was very pleasantly surprised by the officers and teachers, and thirty of the Reliance primary children who called at his home with a lovely birthday cake with nine candles on it. Guessing games were the diversion of the afternoon. Each left wishing Cecil many more happy birthdays, and a speedy recovery, as he has been sick in bed since May.

Twelve of Agnes Kelly's friends made a surprise call September 14th, her birthday. Bunco was played and prizes were won by Misses Lois Baxter, Glenna Mae Dupont, Afton Baxter and Beverley Burns. Miss Agnes received many lovely presents, and everyone reported a good time.

Superior

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur McQuillan and daughter, Marvis, and John Dunsmore, of Park City, Utah, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Noble.

On September 17, Mrs. John Traeger of Reliance entertained the Pythian Sisters of Superior at a one o'clock luncheon. Fourteen ladies motored to Reliance to enjoy Mrs. Traeger's hospitality.

The Boy Scouts of America for Sweetwater County held a Court of Honor at the Opera House on Monday evening.

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September 19. Scoutmaster J. H. Haueter had charge of the program.

A. G. Hood has been confined to his home by illness.

Milton Hicks has a new car, which he drove home from Denver.

Work on the Superior Canyon Road has been completed. The road is now a splendid oiled boulevard, making the drive a real pleasure.

Mrs. Wendell B. Clark and Wendell, Jr., have returned from a two months' visit in Southern California.

On Friday evening, October 21, the Ladies' Aid were hostesses at a public card party at the Club House. Refreshments were served and prizes awarded. The money will be used to help the needy in our city.

Mrs. A. Davis, president of the Superior P. T. A. attended the state biennial convention at Casper. Mrs. Davis was accompanied by Mrs. J. H. Jacobucci of Green River.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank V. Hicks and family were Sunday dinner guests of the Warner family at Reliance.

The Misses Georgiene and Genevieve Hotchkiss have returned to Denver after enjoying a visit with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Hotchkiss.

Murdock McLean had the misfortune to break his collar bone while practicing football on the athletic field.

Mrs. Matt Morrow, Jr., who has been a patient at the Wyoming General Hospital for several weeks, is making satisfactory progress toward recovery and will soon be at home again.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Zaring have returned from a motor trip to Denver and Florence, Colorado.

Superior teachers attended the meeting of the Wyoming State Teachers' Association at Thermopolis, October 14 and 15. Superintendent A. L. Keeney is president of the organization.

Mrs. John P. Nagle and little daughter, Patty, of Lewiston, Idaho, have been the guests of Mrs. Nagle's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Levesque.

At the invitation of Mrs. George A. Brown, a group of ladies met at the Club House on Tuesday, September 27, for the purpose of reorganizing the Woman's Club. Mrs. Catherine Meloney, of Basin, President of the Wyoming Federation of Woman's Clubs, was in attendance. The following ladies were elected officers for the ensuing year: Mrs. A. L. Keeney, President; Mrs. G. A. Brown, Vice-President; Mrs. George L. Girard, Secretary-Treasurer.

Mrs. Charles Nelsen, of Superior, passed away at the Wyoming General Hospital on September 24. Burial was in Seattle, Washington. The entire community extends sympathy to Mr. Nelsen.

Mrs. John L. Foxworthy, of Indianapolis, has been a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Harshbarger.

Superior is well represented at the University of Wyoming this year. The following are students: Franklin Gates, Uno Korhonen, Albert Pellegrini, Guido Franck, Bruno Genetti, Leo Arnoldi, Ida-Aline Hill, Florence Gates, Virginia Hicinen, Gertrude Kenepsey, Harold Massie and Ano Hicinen.

Frank O'Connell attended The American Legion Convention in Portland, Oregon.

Hanna

Mrs. Eliza While was called to Berkeley, California, on account of the illness of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Sam While. Word has been received that the latter is getting along nicely after undergoing a major operation. Mrs. Eliza While will remain in California for some time.

Miss Margaret McClelland is attending the Colorado University at Boulder.

Mrs. Amoss March returned from Omaha where she was called by the death of her father.

A Home Makers Extension Club was organized recently at the Community Hall. The officers elected were: Mrs. Frank Amoss, President; Mrs. Ed. Grooman, Vice President; Mrs. N. E. Pearson, Secretary-Treasurer.

Miss Dorothy Russel has entered the Presbyterian Hospital in Denver for Nurses training.

Mr. and Mrs. John Boam are receiving the congratulations on the arrival of a baby girl born on September 17. She will be named Margaret.

Miss Margaret Renny, Jeanie Briggs and Mr. Bert Taylor were patients at the Hanna Hospital during the month having undergone operations for appendicitis.

Messrs. Austin O'Malley, Jr., and Archie O'Malley of Tacoma, Washington, visited here with relatives.

The Ladies' Aid Society presented "Tom Thumb's Wedding" at the Methodist Church on September 30 and October 1. It was directed by Misses Franklin and Adolphson, teachers in the Hanna School, and about fifty children of all denominations took part.

Mr. John Hughes, who underwent a major operation at the Hanna Hospital, is now at home and getting along nicely.

Miss Susanna Mangan returned to Los Angeles after a visit here with her mother, Mrs. Mangan.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnim Bailey are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby boy born September 15.

The Boy Scouts with their scout master, Charles Thompson, and Messrs. M. E. Knudson, O. G. Sharrer and Henry Peterson, enjoyed an over-night camping trip at Elk Mountain. Scouts who attended were Clarence Lucas, Frank Hearne, Reggie Hearne, Evert Winchell, Jack Pickup, Raymond Peterson, Edward Grooman, Jack Sharrer, John Dexter, Clyde Killian, Albert Molyneux and Woodrow Rivi.

Mr. and Mrs. William Haynes visited here with Mrs. Haynes' mother, Mrs. Gertrude Boam, for a few days. They were enroute from Pasadena, California, to Oregon, where they will locate. Mrs. Haynes will be remembered as Marie Boam.

Mrs. John Penny is a patient at the Hanna Hospital, having undergone an operation on October 8.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lucas, Miss Eileen Lucas, Arvey Matson and Vincent and Bernard Lucas, motored to Cheyenne on October 9. They visited with Miss Alice Harrison.

Mrs. John Hudson entertained a number of children at a birthday party in honor of her small son, J. G., who celebrated his fourth birthday on October 12.

George Wales, Jr., asked a number of his friends in to help him celebrate his birthday on October 8.

Mrs. Morris of Evanston, Wyoming, has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Sarah Hudson, for a few weeks.

Death visited our community very suddenly when Mr. Oscar Kandolin died on October 11 after a few days' illness at the Hanna Hospital following an operation. Mr. Kandolin was employed in No. 4 Mine. He is survived by his wife and two sons, all of Hanna.

The Office Broom

T. H. Butler and wife, Charles Gregory, wife and son, were among the large number of Rock Springs people who attended the K. of P. exercises at Hanna, October 2, in connection with the dedication of a memorial to the men who lost their lives in the explosions many years since, Mr. Butler having been the principal speaker on the occasion.

Mr. W. K. Lee "autoed" to Denver with his son Norton and spent several pleasant days with old Colorado friends and acquaintances.

Fred Davis, of Los Angeles, son of late John S. Davis, many years since Foreman of Mines at Rock Springs, was

a visitor here recently. This was his first return to Rock Springs in 28 years and he so liked it that he over-stayed his itinerary several days.

George Dalrymple, Denver, has finished the yearly inspection of the company's mines and left for his home.

Now that the "Yanks" have stowed away the flag, interest in baseball dropped very quickly. Football is the sole topic and it won't be long until basketball succeeds it.

JOY OF COMBAT

Three allied soldiers—a Scotchman, an Englishman and an Irishman—were on a patrol in No-Man's Land during the World War. They came upon a bunch of German soldiers asleep. "Let's take them prisoners," said the Scotchman. "No, let's kill them," suggested the Englishman. "Hell, no!" said the Irishman. "Let's wake them up and have a fight."

FREE AIR

An Austin drove up to the filling station. "Put a cupful of gas and a thimble full of oil in her," the owner said.

The attendant, trying to be smart, said: "And shall I spit in the radiator?"

"No," replied the owner, "but you might sneeze in th. spare tire."

Bill Banks, for many years past the Store Bookkeeper at Reliance, has been transferred to Winton.

M. H. Messinger, Store Manager at Tono. is now stationed at Rock Springs Bakery Store. His family accompanied bim and are now domiciled close to his business.

E. R. Jefferis and his corps of Store Managers spent several days in Ogden and Salt Lake City buying Christmas goods.

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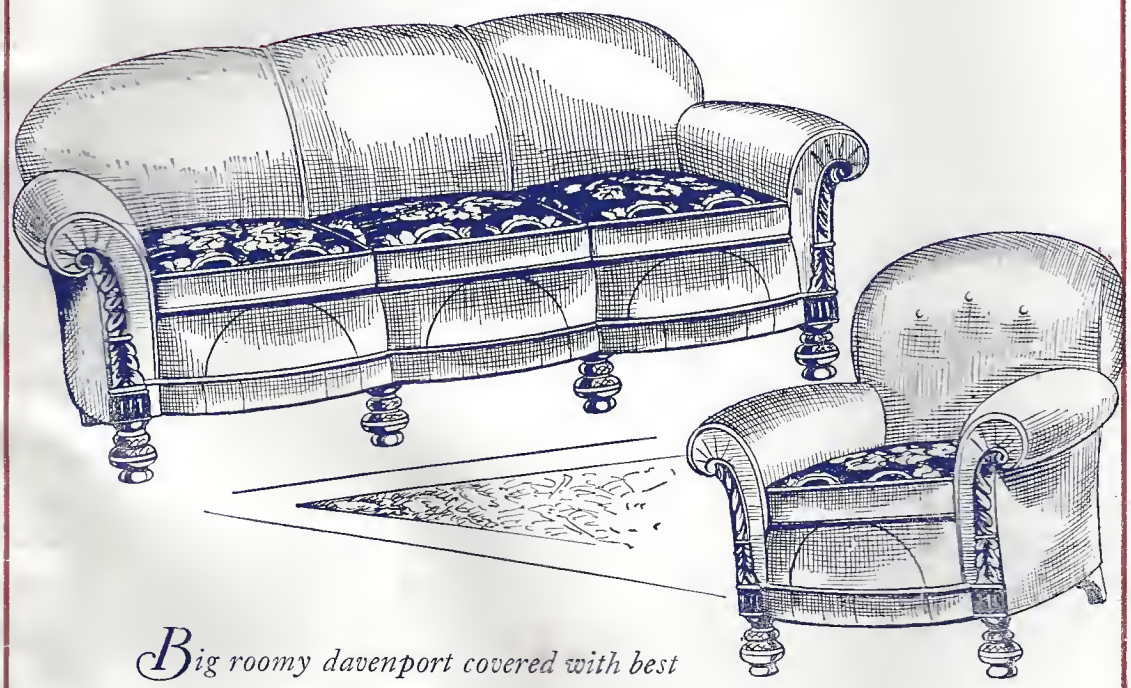

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